THE

Repository

OF

ARTS, LITERATURE, COMMERCE,

Manufactures, Fashions, and Politics,

For AUGUST, 1811.

VOL. VI.

The Thirty-second Number.

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TO OUR READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

We earnestly solicit communications (post paid) from the professors of the arts in general, as well as authors, respecting works which they may have in hand. We conceive that the evident advantage which must accrue to both from the more extensive publicity that will be given to their productions through the medium of the Repository, *needs only to be mentioned, to induce them to favour us with such information, which shall always meet with the most prompt attention.*

We beg leave to remind publishers and authors, that notices transmitted for our Literary Intelligence, should be sent on or before the 18*th of the month, otherwise we cannot answer for their immediate appearance. Some articles of this kind having been received after that department of our Miscellany was made up, are consequently deferred.*

The suggestion of our correspondent on the subject of Music, *shall be taken into consideration.*

Inquisitor *shall be given without fail in our next.*

Having been favoured by a friend with a considerable quantity of manuscript information relative to the interior of Africa, it is our intention to present our readers, from time to time, with the substance of it, commencing with the account of the Travels of Ben Ali, *a native of Morocco, which will, we doubt not, afford much gratification.*

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———— The suffrage of the wise,
The praise that's worth ambition, is attain'd
By sense alone, and dignity of mind.

ARMSTRONG.

CONVERSATIONS ON THE ARTS.—By JUNINUS.

(*Continued from p. 4.*)

MISS *K*. The principal bones of the lower extremity are the *femur*, the *patella*, the *tibia*, the *fibula*, the *tarsus*, the *metatarsus*, and the *calcis*.

The *femur*, or thigh bone, is the largest bone in the human frame. It consists of head, neck, and body, the greater and less *trochanter*, and protuberances, or *condyls*. This is a cylindrical bone; yet, like all cylindrical bones, is, in some degree, prismatical. The thigh bones stand very far apart towards the pelvis to what they do towards the knees. If the femur had not inclined inwards, if it had been in a perpendicular direction, we should not have been well supported on one leg, nor have been able to walk on a narrow path. We should have waddled like ducks or geese; we should have had no velocity or swiftness of motion. The femur can go no farther back than to make a right line with the trunk. When we stand firm, we keep the thigh and leg in an even direction, to form, as it were, a whole pillar of support. The greater trochanter is at the outside of the femur, the less trochanter at the inside. In some stout men have been found three trochanters, but this is extremely rare. The head of the femur is sometimes so sunk in ricketty people, by the neck bending or becoming more parallel, that they waddle. The bones of the leg are a great deal more perpendicular than this bone. The great trochanter has no muscle over

it, yet it is but very seldom seen in the living figure—only perhaps in a picture of Famine, or a figure almost starved to death. There is a hollow at the root of the great trochanter. At the back part of this bone there is a roughness, caused by the *linea aspera*, or spine of the femur. This divides in two, and is lost towards the bottom. Though, as it has been observed, the femur is a cylindrical bone, it is very often prismatical, by reason of the pressure of muscles. 'Tis never so in the infant state, but only in old subjects; and it is by this circumstance that the age of a person is judged of from the skeleton. The protuberance, or condyl, is lower down, and larger on the inside than on the outer. The thigh bone has six distinct motions—flexion, or bending; extension; abduction, or motion outwards; adduction, or motion inwards; rotatory, as when the foot is turned outward; and coronoid, or compound motion.

Rough processes are such as are at the upper part of the femur, and are called trochanters; smooth processes, such as are at the bottom of the femur, and called protuberances, or condyls. The femur lies very deep in the ball and socket, and in its upper part where it joins the pelvis, to what the humerus does in the glanoid cavity of the scapula, and on this account is not often dislocated. The circumstance of the thigh bones being so far asunder at the upper extremity, should be particularly attended to by students. This leaves space for a great number of muscles.

The *patella rotula*, or knee-pan, is a flat bone, about four or five inches in circumference, placed at the fore part of the joint of the knee. In its shape it is somewhat like the common figure of the heart, with its point downward. In very young children the patella is entirely cartilaginous. Those birds that stand erect have no patella, but only a process on the tibia. The kangaroo has no patella, neither have many other animals that leap in the same manner. The use of the patella is to prevent the leg from bending forward. It follows the tibia in all its motions, and is to the tibia what the olecranon is to the ulna; except that the olecranon is a fixed process, and this is movable, and a separate bone. A very excellent hinge might be formed from observations on the knee. There are many bones like the patella, which is of the sesamoid class, in some beasts, particularly in horses. When the leg is bent, the patella is much lower and forwarder than when it is straight. There is a cavity in the condyls of the femur in which the patella is moved. The situation of the patella is particularly just in the statue of the Venus de Medicis. The student or artist should be careful well to understand the shape, motion, and situation of the joints; such as the shoulder, elbow, wrist, knee, ancle, &c. They are very much seen in the living figure; and if he fails here, the figure will look very lame and cramped.

The patella is kept to its situation by a very strong ligament which every where surrounds it, and is fixed both to the tibia and the femur. It is also firmly bound to the tibia by a strong tendinous ligament, which adheres to the lower part of the patella, and to the tuberosity and upper end of the tibia.

The *tibia*, the larger and inner

bone of the leg, is compared to the musical pipe of the ancients. This bone, the second largest of the human frame (I made a mistake when speaking of the humerus, which is the third), is made for support. Though a cylindrical bone, it is very prismatical, especially towards the bottom. Its lower appendix is not so low as that belonging to the fibula; it is also forwarder. The anterior or fore part of this bone is covered only by skin; and the separation of this skin, or what is called breaking the skin, causes great pain. The sweep, which is best seen in a side view of the tibia, is always well marked in antique figures.

The *fibula* is the smaller and outermost of the two bones of the leg; it has nothing to do with sustaining the weight of the body, but is designed for the attachment of the muscles. Quadrupeds that are cloven-footed have no fibula. There is a groove at the bottom of the tibia where the fibula presses. This small bone is irregularly triangular, and a little hollow at its internal surface, which is turned towards the tibia. It affords, like that bone, through its whole length, attachment to a ligament, which, from its situation, is called the interosseous ligament. If persons by accident fall down and break a leg, they should not attempt to rise, for by so doing, they often break both bones; as perhaps the accident broke the tibia only, and by afterwards standing or leaning on the fibula, which, as I have remarked, is not made for support, but only for the attachment of muscles, they snap that also. The fracture of both bones often proves fatal; but in the first case the mischief is of much less consequence. This observation is well worth attention and universal circulation.

Horses have a process instead of the fibula. From a variety of causes, no bone differs more in different persons than the fibula. There are scarcely two alike. The fibula is found only in the human species, and in such animals as have feet somewhat similar to man—such as cats, dogs, monkies, &c. The tibia and fibula touch only at their ends. The bottom of the latter is lower and backwarder than the former.

The bones of the foot are twenty-six: seven of the *tarsus*, or instep; five of the *metatarsus*, or foot; and fourteen of the toes. The bones of the *tarsus* are *astragalus*, or *talus*. This supports the tibia, and is itself supported by the *calcis*. It is as the key-stone to an arch, and is compared to a little bark. The calcis, or bone of the heel, being projected backward, makes a long lever for the muscles to act with, that extend the ancle, and raise the body upon the toes. These two bones have a considerable motion between themselves and the astragalus with the *navicular*, and all the rest an obscure motion one with another, and with the bones of the metatarsus; the greatest part of these motions being towards the great-toe, where is the greatest stress of action. These bones, thus giving way, are less liable to be broken, and as a spring under the leg, render the motions of the body in walking more easy and graceful, and the bones which are supported by them less subject to be fractured in violent motions. The remaining bones of the tarsus are the *calcareum*, and

the three called *cuneiformia*, because they are large above, and narrow below, like a wedge.

Of the five bones of the *metatarsus*, or foot, that which sustains the great-toe is the thickest, and that which sustains the next toe the longest, and the rest grow each shorter than the other. They are longer than the bones of the hand, otherwise they are like them, and are articulated to the toes, as the others are to the fingers. The great-toe has two bones and the rest three. They are like the bones of the fingers, only shorter.

The foot measure is said to be so called from an ancient king of England, whose foot was exactly of that length.

There is but little lateral motion at the foot; what there is, is produced rather by the tarsal and metatarsal bones, than by the ancle. The character of the sole of the foot is as two arches.

The *oscalcis*, besides supporting the weight of the body, is for the insertion of some strong muscles, that raise us upon our toes—such as the *gasterocnimius*, *solœus*, &c. By the length of a child's foot may generally be ascertained its future height. The child with the longest foot generally grows to be the tallest when adult.

Although the character of the foot is as two arches, yet there are several smaller arches at the bottom of the bones of the foot. Immediately above the *cuneiformia*, on the great-toe side of the foot, is *naviculare*. Even with that on the little-toe side is *cuboides*, and above them the larger bone *astragalus*. The *os calcis* projects very far behind.

I will go a little more very generally over some parts of the skeleton. The two bones of the humerus hang down, and the clavicula lies across like a beam, which forms the appearance of the ancient *patibulum*, or gallows.

We do not notice the bending of the spine near so much in a front or back view, as in a side view of it. One use of the spine is to support the weight, another to lodge soft parts, such as the spinal marrow. It is called spine because the spinous processes look somewhat like horns. The top of the spine goes back to give room for the throat; it then projects forward to attain the center of gravity, then goes back to make room for the chest, then forward for the balance, then back to make room, then forward and again backward for the pelvis. The bend of the tibia, also, is not near so much noticed in a front as in a side view. The leg bones hang rather outward.

Before I remark on the muscles, which may very readily be done from some prints and figures I have, particularly antique statues, I shall just remark, that my observations on the skeleton are very general, and not common-place. Here and there may be some that I have recollected from books, but they are, in general, from other sources. It would be very easy from books to be certain of correctness; and a work might soon be produced stript of the abstruseness that tends so much to hide this science from young artists, and which would be extremely useful to them. I do not assert, that what I have said possesses such pretensions, but yet

THE GEYSER IN ICELAND.

some observations may be found that would assist, and some hints are started that might be easily matured.

Miss *Eve*. Though, in your observations on the muscles, you say but little of their origin, insertion, and use, yet if you were only to mention the books in which such information is to be found, that is saying a great deal. Suppose I wanted to learn the muscles of the face, perhaps I should not know what author would teach me. In two words—read Santolini or Albinus on this part. What a deal more I then know! Or read Monro on the *Bones*, or Douglas's translation from the French of Winslow. What would it be to me, or any other student, whether you teach us, or these first-rate productions?

Miss *K*. I will now make a few general amusing observations on the muscles, as I have on the bones, and I would say a deal more, but where would be the use? The general muscles, their origins, insertions, and uses, are mentioned even by Tinney, in his pamphlet.

It is certain, that many artists make but little progress for want of knowing the means by which excellence is attained; an artist may thus remain all his life without improvement, while boys seize the palm of victory. Vandyke, Parmegiano, and many others who accomplished this, might be mentioned.—These are called geniuses; but perhaps the truth is, this early excellence arose, in a great measure, from good luck, and from having methods communicated to them, which may be easily communicated. Hence, in a great degree, arose the stamina of merit which produced this premature reputation. Those who will attend to the lives of celebrated painters and artists, will find that two thirds of them have been the sons, daughters, nephews, cousins, &c. of reputable artists; as was the case with Raphael and Parmegiano. An artist may make a great advance in a few moments, as it were, by the glance of a ray of light. For instance, in drapery, —in the antique, Raphael and some others, there is a white line running through the folds from the beginning to the end, upon the discovery of which line, it is not difficult to know how the folds should play about it. A great many, and indeed most artists do not know this; but, after two or three moments' instructions, they would ever afterwards be looking for what they never saw before—for this white line, which is not so much seen by the eye as by the judgment.

JUNINUS.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF ICELAND.

(*Continued from p.* 19)

THE climate of Iceland is extremely variable and unsettled; the country being in winter exposed to frequent and sudden thaws; and in the middle of summer almost as much so to snow, frost, and cold, so severe as effectually to prevent all cultivation. In common seasons, the changes that take place in the atmosphere in the space of twenty-

four hours, are very extraordinary; since it often happens, that after a night of hard frost, the thermometer will, in the day, rise to 70°. The northern part of the island, as might naturally be concluded, is exposed to much more severe weather than the southern; vegetation is scanty, and the herbage difficult to be dried for hay. The quantity of floating ice driven from the coast of Greenland is prodigious, and not only fills all the bays, but covers the sea to such an extent from the shore, that the eye cannot trace its limits from the highest summit of the mountains. The masses, or islands of ice, are so large that sixty or eighty fathoms of their thickness are sunk below the level of the water, and a height of many yards rises above it. Their motion is rapid, and they are often driven together by the sea with so tremendous a crash, that the report is heard at an immense distance, and with such force, that it is related, that the pieces of float-wood which they bring with them have been known to take fire, in consequence of the friction. Among the inconveniences arising from the arrival of this ice, besides the excessive cold which destroys vegetation, must be reckoned the white bears which are sometimes wafted over on these masses from Greenland, in such numbers, as to render it necessary for the inhabitants to assemble in parties for the purpose of destroying them, lest so unwelcome a visitor should fix himself permanently among them.

The general face of this country cannot be better described, than in the words of Von Troil, on his arrival:—"Imagine to yourself an island, which, from one end to the other, presents to your view only barren mountains, whose summits are covered with eternal snow; and between them, fields divided by vitrified cliffs, whose high and sharp points seem to vie with each other to deprive you of the sight of a little grass which scantily springs up among them. These same dreary rocks likewise conceal the few scattered habitations of the natives; and no where does a single tree appear which might afford shelter to innocence and friendship. The prospect before us, though not pleasing, was uncommon and surprising. Whatever we saw bore the marks of devastation; and our eyes, accustomed to behold the pleasing coasts of England, now saw nothing but the vestiges of the operation of a fire, Heaven knows how ancient."

Among the mountains of Iceland, some are composed of loose fragments of rock to their very summit, while others apparently retain their primeval form and nature, lying in horizontal strata. The height of few has been accurately ascertained, and these, though measuring near 7000 feet, are by no means the loftiest in the island. Hecla, situated in the southern quarter of the island, is more remarkable for its frequent eruptions than for its height, which does not exceed 5000 feet.

Rivers and fresh-water lakes abound; the latter of considerable extent, and well supplied with fish; the former, though of sufficient width, in many instances, to admit of navigation, are too much obstructed by rocks and shallows to be employed in this important object. Among the inland waters of Iceland, its boiling springs, or *Geysers*, are a natural curiosity, which

cannot perhaps be matched in any other country of the globe. These springs are situated on a mountain called Laugerfell, of no great elevation, rising only 310 feet above the current of a river that runs at its foot. It is entirely surrounded by a morass extending to a considerable distance on every side, except towards the north, where it is not separated by an interval of more than half a mile from higher mountains. The north side is perpendicular, barren, and craggy; but on the opposite side it rises with a tolerably gradual ascent. The lower part of the hill is formed into a number of mounds, composed of clay or coarse bolus, of various sizes; some of them of a yellowish white, but the greater number of the colour of dull red brick. Interspersed with them here and there lie pieces of rock which have rolled or been washed down by the rains from the higher parts of the mountain. On these mounds are the apertures of boiling springs, from some of which issue spouts of water from one to four feet in height; while in others the water rises no higher than the top of the basin, or gently flows over the margin. The fountain that is alone, by way of distinction denominated *the Geyser*, is situated at the farther extremity of this collection of springs, at the distance of half a quarter of a mile from those at which you first arrive. A vast circular mound of a silicious substance is elevated to a considerable height above those that surround most of the other springs. It is of a brownish grey colour, made rugged on its exterior, but more especially near the margin of the basin, by numerous hillocks of the same silicious substance, varying in size, but generally about as large as a molehill, rough with minute tubercles, and covered all over with a most beautiful kind of efflorescence, so that the appearance of these hillocks has been aptly compared to that of a cauliflower.

"On reaching the top of this silicious mound," says our traveller, "I looked into the perfectly circular basin, which gradually shelved down to the mouth of the pipe or crater in the center whence the water issued. This mouth lay about four or five feet below the edge of the basin, and as nearly as possible seventeen feet distant from it on every side. The inside was not rugged like the outside, but apparently even, though rough to the touch like a coarse file; it wholly wanted the little hillocks and the efflorescence of the exterior, and was merely covered with innumerable small tubercles, which, of themselves, were in many places polished by the falling of the water upon them. It was not possible now to enter the basin, for it was filled nearly to the edge with water the most pellucid I ever beheld; in the center of which was observable a slight ebullition, and a large, but not dense body of steam; which, however, increased both in quantity and density from time to time, as often as the ebullition was more violent. At nine o'clock I heard a hollow subterraneous noise, which was thrice repeated in the course of a few moments; the two last reports following each other more quickly than the first and second had done. It exactly resembled the distant firing of cannon, and was accompanied each time with a perceptible, tho'

very slight shaking of the earth; almost immediately after which, the boiling of the water increased, together with the steam, and the whole was violently agitated. At first the water only rolled without much noise over the edge of the basin, but this was almost instantly followed by a jet, which did not rise above ten or twelve feet, and merely forced up the water in the center of the basin, but was attended with a loud roaring explosion. This jet fell as soon as it had reached its greatest height; and then the water flowed over the margin still more than before; and in less than half a minute a second jet was thrown up in a similar manner to the former. Another overflowing of the water succeeded, after which it immediately rushed down about three fourths of the way into the basin. This was the only discharge of the Geyser that happened this evening. Some one or other of the springs near us was continually boiling, but none was sufficiently remarkable to take off my attention from the Geyser, by the side of which I remained nearly the whole night, in the anxious, but vain expectation of witnessing more eruptions. It was not till eleven on the following morning that I was apprized of the approach of one by subterraneous noises and shocks of the ground, repeated several times, at uncertain, though quickly recurring intervals. I could only compare them to the distant firing from a fleet of ships on a rejoicing day, when the cannon are sometimes discharged singly, and sometimes two or three almost at the same moment. I was standing at the time on the brink of the basin, but was soon obliged to retire a few steps by the heaving of the water in the middle, and the consequent flowing of its agitated surface over the margin, which happened three separate times in about as many minutes. I had waited here but a few seconds when the first jet took place, and this had scarcely subsided before it was succeeded by a second, and then by a third, which last was by far the most magnificent, rising in a column that appeared to us to reach not less than ninety feet in height, and to be in its lower part nearly as wide as the basin itself, which is 51 feet in diameter. The bottom of it was a prodigious body of white foam; higher up, amidst the vast clouds of steam that had burst from the pipe, the water was seen mounting in a compact column, which, at a still greater elevation, burst into innumerable long and narrow streamlets of spray, that were either shot to a vast height in the air in a perpendicular direction, or thrown out from the side diagonally to a prodigious distance. The excessive transparency of this body of water, and the brilliancy of the drops as the sun shone through them, considerably added to the beauty of the spectacle. As soon as the fourth jet was thrown out, which was much less than the former, and scarcely at the interval of two minutes from the first, the water sunk rapidly in the basin, with a rushing noise, and nothing was to be seen but the column of steam which had been continually increasing from the commencement of the eruption, and was now ascending perpendicularly to an amazing height, as there was scarcely any wind, expanding in bulk as it rose, but decreasing in density, till the upper part of the

column gradually lost itself in the surrounding atmosphere. I could now walk in the basin to the margin of the pipe, down which the water had sunk about ten feet, but still boiled, and every now and then rose furiously; and, with a great noise, rose a few feet higher in the pipe, then again subsided, and remained for a short time quiet. This continued to be the case for some hours. I measured the pipe, and found it to be exactly seventeen feet over, and situated in the very center of the basin, which was 51 feet in diameter. The pipe opens into the basin with a widened mouth, and then gradually contracts for about two or three feet, where it becomes quite cylindrical, and descends vertically to the depth of between 50 and 60 feet. Its sides are smooth, and covered with the same silicious incrustation as the basin. It was full twenty minutes after the sinking of the water from the latter, before I was able to sit down in it, or to bear my hands upon it without burning myself.

It was my custom during my stay in this place, to cook my provisions in one or other of the boiling springs. Accordingly, a quarter of a sheep was put into the Geyser, and Jacob (our traveller's servant), left to watch it, holding it fastened to a piece of cord, so that as often as it was thrown out by the force of the water, which very frequently happened, he might readily drag it in again. The poor fellow, unacquainted with the nature of these springs, was a good deal surprised, when he thought the meat nearly cooked sufficiently, to observe the water in an instant sink down and entirely disappear; not rising again till towards evening. We were therefore obliged to have recourse to another spring, and found that in all it required twenty minutes to perform the operation properly. It must be remembered, however, that the quarter of an Icelandic sheep is very small, perhaps not weighing more than six pounds, and moreover extremely lean. I do not apprehend that longer time would have been necessary to cook it in an English kitchen; for the hot springs in Iceland, at least such of their waters as are exposed to the air, are never of a greater heat than 212° of Fahrenheit.

The next eruption of the Geyser was a very magnificent one, and preceded by more numerous shocks of the ground, and subterraneous noises, than I had yet witnessed. The whole height to which the greatest jet reached, could not be so little as 100 feet. The width of the stream is not easily determined by the eye, on account of the steam and spray that envelope it. In most instances, not more probably than 18 or 20 feet of the surface of the water is cast into the air; but it occasionally happens, as was the case now, that the whole mass, nearly to the edge of the basin, is at once heaved up. All, however, is not spouted to an equal height, for the central part rises the highest; but having gained some elevation, the spray divides, and darts out little jets on every side, that fall some way over the margin of the basin. Previously to this eruption, Jacob and myself amused ourselves with throwing into the pipe a number of large pieces of rock and tufts of grass, with masses of earth about the roots; and we had the satisfac-

tion to find them all cast out at the eruption, and many of them fell ten or fifteen feet beyond the margin. Some rose considerably higher than the jets which forced them up, others fell down into the basin, and were cast out again with the next discharge. The stones were mostly as entire as when they were put in, but the tufts of grass and earth were shivered into numerous small black particles, and were thrown up by the first jet in quick succession, producing a very pretty effect among the white spray.

My tent had been pitched at the distance of 3 or 400 yards from the Geyser, near a pipe or crater of considerable dimensions, in which I had hitherto observed nothing extraordinary. While I was employed, however, in examining some plants which I had gathered, I was surprised by a tremendously loud and rushing noise, like that arising from the fall of a great cascade immediately at my feet. On putting aside the canvas of my tent, I saw within 100 yards of me a column of water, rising perpendicularly into the air from the place just mentioned, to a vast height; but what this height might be, I was so overpowered by my feelings, that I did not, for some time, think of endeavouring to ascertain. In my first impulse, I hastened only to look for my port-folio, that I might attempt, at least, to represent upon paper what no words could possibly give an adequate idea of; but in this I found myself nearly as much at a loss, as if I had taken my pen for the purpose of describing it, and I was obliged to satisfy myself with very little more than the outline and proportional dimensions of this most magnificent fountain. There was, however, sufficient time allowed me to make observations: for, during the space of an hour and a half, an uninterrupted column of water was continually spouted out to the elevation of 150 feet, with but little variation, and in a body of 17 feet in its widest diameter; and this was thrown up with such force and rapidity that the column continued, to nearly the very summit, as compact in body, and as regular in width and shape, as when it first issued from the pipe; a few feet only of the upper part breaking into spray, which was forced by a light wind on one side, so as to fall upon the ground at the distance of some paces from the aperture. The breeze, also, at times carried the immense volumes of steam that accompanied the eruption to one side of the column of water, which was thus left open to full view, and we could clearly see its base partly surrounded by foam, caused by the column's striking against a projecting piece of rock, near the mouth of the crater; but thence to the upper part nothing broke the regularly perpendicular line of the sides of the water-spout, and the sun shining upon it, rendered it, in some points of view, of a dazzling brightness. Standing with our backs to the sun, and looking into the mouth of the pipe, we enjoyed the sight of a most brilliant assemblage of all the colours of the rainbow, caused by the decomposition of the solar rays passing thro' the shower of drops that was falling between us and the crater. Stones of the largest size that I could find, and great masses of the silicious rock which we threw into the crater, were instantly ejected by the force

of the water; and, though the latter were so solid as to require very hard blows from a large hammer, when I wanted to procure specimens, they were, nevertheless, by the violence of the explosion, shivered into small pieces, and carried up with amazing rapidity to the full height of, and frequently higher than, the summit of the spout. One piece of a light porous stone was cast at least twice as high as the water, and falling in the direction of the column was met by it, and a second time forced up to a great height in the air. The spring, after having continued for an hour and a half spouting its waters in so lofty a column, and with such amazing force, experienced an evident diminution in its strength; and during the space of the succeeding half hour, the height of the spout varied from 20 to 50 feet: the fountain gradually becoming more and more exhausted, and sometimes remaining still for a few minutes, after which it again feebly raised its waters to the height of not more than from two to ten feet; till, at the expiration of two hours and a half from the commencement of the eruption, it ceased to play, and the water sunk into the pipe to the depth of about 20 feet, and there continued to boil for some time.

(To be continued.)

ON THE CUSTOM OF CUTTING OFF THE HAIR AMONG THE ORIENTALS.

By Augustus Von Kotzebue.

The Arabian historian Abulfeda relates, in his life of Saladin, that, in 1169, when the Franks made themselves masters of Egypt, the terrified caliph implored assistance of the Sultan Nureddin, and accompanied his pressing letter with the hair cut from the heads of his wives. This passage has sometimes thrown writers into considerable embarrassment; let us consult the manners of the Orientals for an elucidation.

In the most ancient times the hair of the head and the beard was considered sacred. Among the Jews, Turks, and Russians, the beard is yet held in high respect. When the Egyptians, according to Pocock, permit their slaves to allow the beard to grow, they virtually give them their liberty at the same time with this permission. To cut off a person's beard was the most cruel of affronts. The loss of the hair of the head and of the beard was a mark of servitude. This respect even degenerated into superstition.—Sampson ascribed supernatural strength to his hair.

The Greeks, it is true, were accustomed to cut their hair, and not suffer it to grow longer than down to their shoulders; but, that it might not be supposed that this was a sign of submitting to any mortal master, they offered the first cutting to one of their deities. Such as were vain of their persons, also let their hair grow long, and loosely flow down below their shoulders; whence, instead of saying that a man was proud, they used this expression, "he wears long hair." The early Christians, on the contrary, to prove their humility, wore their head cropped just in the same manner as the Thracian slaves, that is to say, leaving only

a small patch at the crown; and this was the origin of the monastic tonsure.

Among the Arabs, also, the hair was a mark of freedom. Whoever dismissed a captive taken in war without ransom, first cut off a lock of his hair, and preserved it in his quiver, in testimony that it had been in his power to put the prisoner to death, or to make him his slave. It was formerly customary at a christening, to give to each sponsor some of the hair of the child, in token that the latter was thus placed in their power, and under their protection. Hence the ceremony of cutting off the hair which is practised in the Greek church eight days after baptism, and formerly preceded that rite in the Latin church. Among the various methods of adopting a child formerly in use, belongs that of cutting off his hair. Charles Martel sent his son Pepin to Luitprand, King of the Lombards, requesting him to cut off his hair, or, in other words, to adopt him. Charles Martel was just then in the same dilemma as the caliph mentioned by Abulfeda: the Saracens had invaded Provence, and he applied for assistance to the King of the Lombards. Bormund, Prince of Antioch, being taken by a Saracen general, secretly dispatched a messenger to Baldwin, who was afterwards King of Jerusalem, and sent by him a lock of hair in token of his captivity. When the Saxons rebelled against Clothair, and his son Dagobert was defeated by them in Holland, he, in like manner, sent his life-guards with a lock of hair, cut from his head, to his father, to induce him to send speedy succour.

From all these facts it is clear, that the caliph, who considered himself as the lord paramount of all the princes of the earth, by sending the hair of his wives to the Sultan Nureddin, acknowledged that he was reduced to the utmost extremity, and had reason to fear, that whatever he held most dear would fall into the hands of his enemies.

When, according to the newspapers, a fugitive German princess went, in 1808, to see the corpse of the *fortunate* Prince Louis Ferdinand of Prussia, deposited in a church at Saalfeld, and cut off a lock of his hair, she was probably not aware how strongly significant was this action. Had she been acquainted with the ancient custom, she would have assuredly sent the blood-stained lock, as the most persuasive solicitation for succour, to the only yet unconquered German hero.

LETTERS FROM ITALY.

LETTER XV.

(Continued from p. 12.)

On first opening his eyes, the resuscitated Eupator surveyed, with a wild stare, the ruinous vault, calling out faintly, "Mnestheus, Mnestheus! give me some drink!" This, although spoken in the Greek language, different from our present pronunciation, I had no difficulty in understanding. But, while I stepped sideways to reach him some water from our pail, his eyes had closed again, and he once more appeared to be sunk in a profound sleep. We, nevertheless,

contrived to pour down his throat a small dose of water, mixed with some vitriolic elixir, which the Russian surgeon happened to have by him. This restorative draught seemed to refresh and revive him; his eyes opened once more with greater brightness than before: he now seemed to perceive us for the first time, and, addressing himself to Perninoff, feebly exclaimed in Latin, "I thank thee, stranger, for this first friendly office in our unfortunate situation. Tell me, I pray, is the terrible convulsion of nature over already?" Whether, in addressing us in the latter language, he thought us natives of Italy, I cannot say, but so much I will assure you, that his accent and pronunciation were as distant from the Winchester practice as they differed from the Etonian rules, and would have been utterly unintelligible to me had I not been familiar with several modern languages, especially the Italian. Perninoff had less difficulty than myself in comprehending his meaning; but the marquis, Mr. Dentzner, and Mehemmed-Aga, were forced to impart the little they had to say by interpretation, until the latter, recollecting Eupator's first words in Greek, contrived to answer in the modern Greek, born and bred as he was in the Morea.

With these means of communication we were pretty well enabled to keep up a conversation, the interesting and singular nature of which so deeply impressed itself on my mind, that I think I shall be able to trace to you its progressive course with a tolerable degree of fidelity, occasionally substituting dialogue in the place of historical narrative.

Eupator (to *Perninoff*). I thank thee, stranger, for this first friendly office in our unfortunate situation. Tell me, I pray, is the terrible convulsion of nature over already?

Pern. Fear nought, Eupator, the danger is past, and you are among friends, desirous of giving you every assistance in their power.

Eup. The gods be thanked for their protection! But pray, has Plotilla, my wife, has Mnestheus, my freedman, escaped the fury of the devouring elements?

Pern. Compose yourself, my friend! it will be time enough to talk of those matters when you have recovered more of your strength and spirits. Do you wish to eat something—it shall be sent for instantly?

Eup. Alas! I augur no good from thy evasive answer. Be candid, stranger, for thou art addressing a man whose life has been spent in the pursuits of philosophy; of that philosophy which teaches us to bear the most unwelcome tidings with the same equanimity as it enjoins us to hear joyful news. Speak, I beseech thee.

Pern. In complying with your earnest entreaty I shall lessen the grief which the loss of your house, your city, your friends, and your wife, must cause to you, by adding, that, had they survived the catastrophe, the lapse of many centuries would have consigned their existence to as great an oblivion as if they had never lived at all. You are the only, the miraculous relic of the age of Titus.

Here Eupator heaved a deep sigh, and after a short pause exclaimed, with tears in his eyes, "Farewell then, (ave!) my good, my tender Plotilla, and thou gentle and faithful Mnestheus! Your friend Eupator will not long survive your loss. All, all, then is devoured by the raging element! I thank thee, friend, for thy tidings: sad as they are, it is a consolation to know the utmost limits of a misfortune. I also thank thee for what thou hast added, with an intent of comforting my mind. It is but too true, that in a few centuries hence our existence will be forgotten by posterity, unless we have rendered our name immortal by some great deed, or some writings worth the notice of after generations. But thou art deceived if thou supposest me the only survivor of my family. Thanks to the gods, and the kindness of our good emperor, my son Lucius has likewise escaped the wreck of his paternal city. Ever since last Saturnalia he has left us for Britain, where the emperor has been gracious enough to give him a cohort in the 14th legion, and where, by his last letter, he has distinguished himself in an action against the Brigantes. May the gods grant him health, may they preserve him from the treachery of a savage set of barbarians, and conduct him safe into his disconsolate father's arms!"

My national pride could not brook so direct an accusation against the character of my ancestors. With some warmth I assured the haughty Roman, that treachery had never formed an ingredient in the character of Britons; and, as to their pristine savage state (common to all incipient nations), so little was there left of it at this day, that in the liberal arts, as well as in every branch of science, they were justly held inferior to none, and superior to most countries of the globe; an assertion, of the truth of which I pledged myself to convince him, if he would accompany me on my return to England in about a fortnight's time.

Eup. Pardon me, Briton, if what I have said offended more than I intended. I applaud thy zeal in thy country's cause, well or ill founded. Such patriotism is the germ of great and noble deeds, such as have raised whole nations to a proud pre-eminence over their rival neighbours. But thy offer to accompany thee to thy cold and sterile country, my age and the re-establishment of my affairs forbid me to accept. One favour only I shall, therefore, ask from thee; I shall trouble thee with a letter for my son Lucius, whose friendship and influence with our prefect of thy island will prove beneficial both to thee and thy family; and if thy trunk should want filling up, a tunic or two, together with a sword-belt embroidered by the hand of his mother Plo......" Here a gust of tears interrupted the affectionate father's speech: with a hurried and sobbing utterance he only added, "Ah, what! Plotilla! thou and thy presents are no more."

Mr. Dentzner, with the goodness inherent in the German character, entreated Eupator not to make himself uneasy about the re-establishment of his affairs, as there was no doubt but the court of Naples, in

consideration of the singularity of his situation, would settle a handsome pension on him for life, until which he very obligingly offered him his country-house on Posilipo, and the command of whatever money he might stand in need of.

"Citizen Eupator," exclaimed Monsieur le Marquis de Vallignac, "will stand in need of no assistance from the court of Naples, or from any individual liberality. To-morrow a report of this strange event goes to the first consul, and in less than a fortnight our antique stranger will be summoned to Paris, where he will have the honour of reporting the particulars of his miraculous history to the modern Cæsar, the first consul, who will assign him a generous stipend on the national treasury, worthy of the great nation, and in all likelihood employ him about his august person. It is your good fortune, citizen Eupator, to have come to light again at a period when the destinies of that nation, as well as the whole world, are guided by a mind infinitely superior to your Cæsars and Augustus's; tyrants, who reared their empire on the expiring liberties of their country: whereas Bonaparte, by destroying the five-headed hydra of the Directory, has emancipated his fellow citizens from their bondage, restored the French republic to its liberty, and, chosen by the unanimous consent of the people to the temporary dignity of first consul, sacrifices his health and his comforts to make France the greatest, the happiest nation in the universe."

Poor Eupator, who was by no means familiarized with his present situation, alternately stared at the two last speakers, but more particularly at the *ci-devant* marquis, and then fixed his looks on the ground, with much the same sort of musing astonishment as we are wont to feel at a person who attempts to impose on our silent good-nature a string of Munchausian achievements of his. At last, with an evident effort to pass over all that was unintelligible to him, he expressed himself as follows:—

Eup. Your liberal offers of assistance, my friends, I take kindly: happily, fortune has placed me in a situation not to stand in need of them. The ruin of my house and effects at Pompeji, and perhaps the destruction of my farm at the foot of the hostile mountain, as well as of the salt-pans at Herculaneum—these, it is true, are severe losses; still, what remains fortunately exceeds that which is gone. Besides my paternal estates in and about Methone, in the Peloponnesus, the bounty of our good emperor Titus has, as a reward for my services to him and his divine father in the late Judæan campaign, presented me with confiscated lands of rebellious Jews in the vicinity of Jerusalem, which last year yielded upwards of three hundred thousand sesterces, and which, under an improving administration, may be made to rent double that sum.

At the mention of *Methone*, Perninoff unfortunately had whispered to the Turk, "That's *Modon*, the town you come from." Mehemmed-Aga, who understood no joke, instantly joined the conversation.

Mehemmed. As to your lands about Jerusalem, Eupator - Aga, Dgezzar-Pacha, no doubt, will take as good care of them as if they

were his own. But with respect to your estate at Modon (or Methone, as you are pleased to call my native place), give me leave to ask you whereabouts they might be situated?

Eup. Methone thy native place? Why, to judge from thy Parthian dress, I should have supposed thy home to be nearer the Euphrates than the limpid waters of the Pamisus. But leaving that point as it is (since, to speak the truth, the habits of you all are more like the mummery of a saturnalian frolic than any real costume), I can answer thy question in a moment. My property extends from the mouth of the little river that empties itself into the Ionian Sea, near Methone, along its right bank, which forms the boundary, in a length of about nine stadia, as far as the ancient temple of the Dioscuri, at an average breadth of 2½ stadia, the principal aqueduct of our town crossing it in a diagonal direction.

Mehd. Does it indeed? very pretty to be sure! What should you say, Master Eupator, if the best part of that domain which you have described with so much precision, was the marriage portion of one of my wives. The rubbish of the temple you mention disfigures one of my finest olive-grounds; and as for the aqueduct, the last remains of it have furnished me with excellent materials to erect a neat little mosque, the resort of a thousand devout Musselmen, especially in Rhamadan time, owing to the fountain of excellent water, which serves them for their pious ablutions. On this score, therefore, you need not trouble your head any longer, for all that tract is lawful property of mine, as I can prove by the title-deeds in my possession.

Eup. (With irritation). Thy lawful property, insolent Parthian, whose trade is robbing and pillage? Thou shalt know better, ere long, I promise thee; for, although my title-deeds may have been destroyed by yesterday's calamity, proofs will not be wanting to assert my right. The boundaries of my estate are accurately described in the records of the decurions of Methone, and it was but last kalends of July that I paid the land-tax on it to Vibius Clemens, the collector. Depend upon it, the proconsul of Achaja, Plotilla's uncle, will find no difficulty in deciding between the just claim of a Roman citizen, and the flimsy pretensions of a barbarian swindler, a madman, a . . . . .

The abusive warmth of our philosopher had well nigh cost him dear; for the enraged Osmanly, without waiting for its conclusion, drew his *chan-giar*, and would have run him through, had not Mr. Dentzner and the Frenchman, who stood behind him, by seizing his arms, prevented him from accomplishing his bloody purpose. "Est-ce ainsi, citoyen Turc," exclaimed Monsieur le *ci-devant* Maquis de Vallignac, "qu'on assomme le monde chez-vous? Voici une affaire d'honneur, qu'il faut arranger en règle. Ayez la bonté, citoyen Russe," addressing himself to Perninoff, "de prêter votre épée à Eupator, âfin que tous les deux se battent selon les loix d'honneur et de gentilshommes." Unfortunately, Mehemmed, in exposing his

hand to attack his antagonist, had, by an unlucky discovery, given the latter fresh and more just cause of offence: Eupator, on espying his own ring on Mehemmed's finger, exclaimed, with a violence scarcely to be expected from a newly revived man, " Why, the assassin has robbed me of my ring too! Perhaps, that too was one of thy wife's wedding gifts, of which, no doubt, thou canst produce the title-deeds. To Rome I will have the highwayman conducted, to have his brains dashed out on the Gemonian steps."

I thought it high time now to put a stop to the endless *quid pro-quo's*, which had hitherto arisen from poor Eupator's ignorance of his uncommon, nay, unparalleled, situation. As a preliminary step, I addressed Mehemmed-Aga in Italian, to entreat his forbearance; and after having received from him an assurance, under the solemn pledge of the grand signor's beard, that he would not only calm his present anger, but on no account recur to future acts of violence, I endeavoured gradually, and with all the caution Eupator's delicate situation required, to acquaint and familiarize him with the real posture of his affairs. The greatest difficulty consisted in persuading him, that, since (what he called) his yesterday's slumber, a space of time exceeding seventeen centuries had intervened; that of the generation he had quitted not a vestige was left; that of the nations, governments, and religious faiths which then existed scarcely a trace remained; nay, that, but for some cotemporaneous works of authors who wrote about his time, accidentally preserved, and some relics of the perfect plastic arts and of coins, as well as of the beautiful and solid architecture of his age, which confirmed the fidelity of those authors, the very existence of that age, and of the nations which flourished in it, would be questionable.

Wrapt in the deep silence of extreme astonishment and grief, Eupator listened attentively to my wondrous tale. At last, like a man summoning up his faculties after a temporary trance, he interrupted me as follows:—

Eup. Although, my friend, thy words seem to bear the stamp and accent of truth, yet, such is my amazement at a narrative which resembles the fabulous traditions of our early history, and the genealogy of some of our divinities, that thou wilt pardon a justifiable incredulity, if, previously to my giving credit to thy assertions, I ask some proof of their truth.

Self. Your request is as easily to be complied with as it appears reasonable. The dress, the manners, and the different languages of myself and my companions here might alone impress you with a suspicion, that we do not belong to the generation of which you alone remain. But if those are incapable of shaking your doubts, follow me! and you shall behold, not only the environs of your town in a dress in which you will at once recognize the truth of the changes I have related, but even the sea itself covered with vessels of a construction unknown to you. Come along, and I will shew you, riding at anchor in the bay, a ship of war of my country, capable of stowing in her hold a whole fleet of your trireme cockleshells.

Eupator actually rose from his seat, when Perninoff represented, in the strongest manner, the impropriety of his exposing himself to the action of a burning sun, after the cool birth which he had enjoyed for 1700 years in the ice-cellar; an advice which the Roman received with thanks, and which induced me to postpone his egress from the vault till the cool of the evening.

"Indeed, my friends," continued Eupator, "if your tale be true, and I fear there is but little doubt of its being so, I see no reason why I should wish at all to revisit a country, to which—however my own—time has rendered me a stranger, or to mix with a race to which I do not belong. A stranger to their language, their manners, and their laws, without one friend, without property; the few years which the gods may grant me would be lost in beginning the world afresh, in forgetting past ideas and recollections, to make room for new experience. Under such circumstances, the remainder of my life would prove a series of troubles and vexations, which, as it is in my power to avoid them, I have no mind to undergo. I beseech you, therefore, carry me back to my sarcophagus; let the chilling vapours of my tomb once more consign me to a painless death; and, after this last service of your kindness, obstruct the access from the eyes and knowledge of prying posterity.

This was a new whim of Squire Eupator's, to combat which Perninoff and I summoned up all the eloquence and arguments we could master. In these endeavours we were seconded by a repetition of the liberal pecuniary offers of Mr. Dentzner, and the more liberal promises of the first consul's generous protection held out by the Gascon. Our combined efforts were more successful than I at first expected: Eupator began to wave in his resolve, and soon, whether from curiosity, or that he never had been very serious in his determination, he gave up all idea of the sarcophagus, and promised to keep alive *for our sake*.

As we had a good deal of time before us, I thought this the right moment to request of our friend an explanation of the mysterious situation in the sarcophagus, in which we made his first acquaintance, and which had been the cause of his preservation.

Eup. In complying with thy request, I shall, perhaps, appear in your eyes guilty of a weakness little consonant with the name of a philosopher, which in my time I was proud to bear. But, at all events, I will not forfeit my claim to it by telling you an untruth. My father, a freedman of the Emperor Cajus (Caligula), being sent by his master on an extraordinary mission to expedite the shipping of grain from Alexandria, at a time when Italy, from a defective harvest, laboured under a severe famine, married there a woman of Canopus, the niece of Thamuphis, priest in the temple of Serapis, at the latter place. Soon after the return of my parents from Egypt, I was born, and in due time instructed in every branch of the useful and liberal arts. While at Athens, where I had been sent to finish my education, I received the tidings of my father's death, accompanied with a request from my

mother to return to Italy as soon as the course of my studies would permit, and her leave to visit our Egyptian friends in my way home. A thirst after knowledge made me embrace my mother's offer with joy. I left Athens and sailed for Canopus, where I was received with open arms by all my maternal relations, and especially the son of her uncle, Hermonthis, who had succeeded his father in the priesthood of Serapis. The wisdom of that Egyptian, powerfully seconded by his kindness to me, created in my youthful breast a wish to be initiated in the mysteries of the great God. My docility and my conduct shortened the time of probation. Hermonthis's instruction gradually revealed to my mind eternal and sacred truths, many of which a solemn oath forbids the adept from divulging to the sensual and prejudiced profane. I renounced, joyfully, the cold and impious errors of the Epicurean school, but lately acquired at the expence of so much study and lost time. Among other revelations, the doctrine of immortality impressed itself deeply on my conviction; its soothing prospect of a future recompence for the adversities we experience, and of a lasting reward to piety and virtue, appeared to me a natural consequence of the justice and goodness of the Supreme Being. I witnessed with admiration the extreme care which, under this persuasion, the enlightened inhabitants of Egypt bestow on the preservation of their deceased relations; and I shall not easily forget the awful sensations I felt when Hermonthis, for the first time, conducted me into the sepulchral vaults of our family, where I beheld my maternal ancestors for twenty generations back ranged in order of time, their virtues and errors equitably recorded on the outer shells, by the hands of holy and impartial judges, in sacred characters, legible but to the elect. What an incentive to righteousness, what a determent to vice! Nor will the words of my cousin at our parting ever be obliterated from my remembrance: "Go in peace!" said he, "you will find many brethren in Italy; let your instruction and example increase their number, as the welcome rains of Æthiopia increase the waters of the beneficent Nile, and with it the happiness of this blessed land. Remember the fundamental law of the great, the good Osiris, '*Love all mankind like members of one great family emanating from the Supreme Being!*' Respect and cultivate the religion of your country. All religions proceed from the Deity, all are good, all lead to happiness if followed with sincerity of faith! Does the great God withhold the gift of reason, the blessings of health, of rain, or sun-shine from any? and why will the short-sighted mortal refuse *his* love to any of his race? Who dares presume so much on the superiority of his intellects as to proclaim his individual opinion or faith exclusively the best? Who" . . . . . But, my friends, I am wandering from my purpose; pardon the sweetness of past recollections. I left off at my separation from Hermonthis. On my arrival in Italy, I endeavoured, to the best of my power, to put his precepts into execution. The little temple which, if it have escaped the fury of the overwhelming mountain, you

will have perceived above our forum, I erected at my own expence to Isis, the sister and consort of Osiris, great and good. The terror and disgust which the tenets of my cousin had created in my mind at the idea of animal corruption, together with other secret motives, which my oath forbids divulging, suggested to my thoughts the possibility of my preservation after death, by means of extreme cold, without the process of embalming, an art totally and lamentably neglected in this country. With this view I built the vault and sarcophagus from which you have extricated me, and filled it with ice purposely sent for from Mount Ætna. There I had ordered my corpse to be deposited after my decease, and a plain inscription, which perhaps you may have noticed over the low entrance, was simply to record my name and my age. Alas! I little thought, when the statuary fixed the marble in my presence, that six weeks afterwards that chamber would serve to bury me alive: but so it was. On the 9th of the kalends of September*, a company of Greek players, who had recently arrived from Syracuse, were to perform, for the first time, Sophocles' tragedy of *Œdipus*. A fit of the gout confined me to my room; Plotilla, my dear wife, went to the house of Accia Hispulla to meet some female friends to go to the play together. She had not been gone a quarter of an hour, when, as I lay reading on my couch, I heard a hollow rumbling, which I took for a peal of thunder, although in sound it was infinitely more violent, and although the serenity of the sky had not previously been obscured by one single cloud. On limping to the window, I beheld a dense column of smoke, as it appeared, rise perpendicularly from Mount Vesuvius, its top expanding on all sides of the column like the top of a mushroom, or a pine-tree. I had no time to examine this singular phenomenon, for almost immediately after its appearance another tremendous peal or crash was heard; my house, however, solidly built, trembled in its foundations; a second eruption issued from the mountain, which seemed to vomit forth, as it were, a whole province of unknown matter. In an instant all was darkness: my house, still tottering, buried under a mass of sand or earth, the excessive heat of which, together with the confined air in the rooms, rendered respiration difficult, and a longer stay in it impossible. But, alas! on groping in the dark to effect my escape, I found every window, door, and outlet totally blocked up by hot sand and ashes. I called in vain for help: my people and slaves were either in the fields gathering the vintage, or gone to the play; besides, my voice was scarcely audible from faintness and want of air. In this agonizing situation, I thought of my ice-cellar and this very vault, to which a subterraneous passage had been contrived from the house. To that hidden retreat I resolved, if possible, to shape my course, and there either to end my days, or to wait until the sad catastrophe was gone by. With the utmost difficulty, and efforts almost beyond my invalid strength, I crawled through

* 23d August.

darkness and excessive heat. You all know part of the way; I shall only add, therefore, that the refreshing coolness of the atmosphere in that subterraneous vault was a delightful contrast in my parched condition. Totally exhausted, I lay down in the sarcophagus, the only resting place in that chamber.—And here, friends, my tale closes: for all I can further remember are, the terrible and continual roarings of the mountain, the incessant concussions of the ground beneath me, and an unconquerable drowsiness which soon after assailed me. I suppose I must have fallen asleep; but from that moment up to the time I saw you here around me, I have no recollection whatever. The interval *may*, as you inform me, have been a sleep of centuries; to *me* it appears no longer than one night's rest.

(To be continued.)

ON THE BENEFITS THAT MAY BE DERIVED FROM THE STUDY OF CHEMISTRY IN THE ORDINARY AFFAIRS OF LIFE.

By F. MUCCA.

ESSAY II.*

WHILST chemistry has become applicable to most of the elegant arts of life, whilst its sphere has been enlarged, and its dominions aggrandized by the most important discoveries, the application of this science to the purposes of our existence has become greatly extended, and its study more generally diffused. For it is universally admitted, that our earnestness in the pursuit of any branch of learning, is in general proportionate to the pleasures or advantages we expect to derive from its cultivation: and where there is a prospect of recompence in any one way or other, we engage in literary pursuits with pleasure; but where there is no such prospect, the mind is seldom active in its exertion.

In the *Repository of Arts* for July, vol. VI., an attempt was made to lay before the public, *Some rational methods of discharging spots out of linen, cotton, woollen, and other stuffs, which, in the course of housekeeping, are liable to be soiled;* and on the present occasion we shall point out some easy means of detecting the deleterious sophistications employed by mercenary dealers for adulterating some articles of domestic economy. For of all possible frauds, in debasing the articles which a civilized state of society has necessarily created, there are none more intimately connected with the welfare of mankind, than the practices of adulterating those articles of commerce which serve as food for our existence. In adverting to facts of this nature, we shall absolutely confine ourselves to those objects only which are articles of diet or luxury.

The introduction of several deleterious substances, whether intentionally for lucrative views, or

* By an oversight, the words Essay I. were omitted after line 28, page 4, in the preceding Number of the *Repository;* and the following words, lines 4, 5, 6, in the right hand column, page 7, to be erased, "The best way for cotton thread is to dip it in melted sulphur."

undesignedly through ignorance, into our food or drink, may often produce effects more baneful to health and life, than the more active poison; and their operation generally involves in the pernicious consequences, a great number of sufferers of the community.

MODES OF DETECTING THE DELETERIOUS ADULTERATIONS OF WINE, CYDER, &c.

From the habits of society, the art of making wine, like the art of brewing beer, is an object of considerable importance in those countries particularly in which the grape is produced : and as this beverage has become an article of apparent necessity among the greater part of mankind, the art of imitating and adulterating wine, of course, is also become on object of speculation or interest amongst fraudulent men. It is well known, that wine which has begun to spoil, cannot be perfectly restored. The spoiling of wine is usually owing, either to a too rapid fermentation employed in the manufacture of it, or to an abundance of mucilage which the wine contains in its natural state ; or which it may have received by improper means of fining, or clarifying it by means of isinglass.

To render acid wines palatable, various means are recommended, some of which are highly dangerous*. The best mode of rendering spoiled or tart wines in some degree palatable, consists in adding to them a portion of oyster-shell powder, and suffering the mixture to stand for a few days, agitating it from time to time. The oyster-shell powder, which is a pure carbonate of lime, removes the superabundant quantity of malic acid which had been formed, and the acidity of the wines disappears ; because the insoluble malate of lime which is formed, subsides to the bottom. But the wine thus rendered sweet, is exceedingly liable to spoil, and can only be preserved in cellars, the temperature of which is below 48° F.

To remedy this defect, a liberal addition of brandy, together with a small portion of sugar, are the only means that can ensure the keeping of it. The colour of this wine is also somewhat impaired by this treatment, though this may be restored by artificial means that are innocent. Such a proceeding is perfectly harmless. The brandy precipitates the mucilage, and the sugar induces an insensible fermentation; whilst the pure calcareous earth of the oyster-shell falls to the bottom, in combination with the malic acid, as an insoluble compound, called malate of lime.

Some of the modes employed by fraudulent dealers to render sour or spoiled wine *sound* again, as it is technically called, are not innocent : on these it is not necessary to speak ; we shall therefore proceed to state the mode that may be employed for detecting the fraud. The most dangerous sophistication to render *pricked* or sour wines sweet, is by means of oxide of lead. The best mode of detecting this diabolical practice, consists in adding to the suspected wine, water impregnated with sulphuretted hydrogen,

* There is sold a small treatise on the art of making wine, which has run thro' six editions, in which sugar of lead, and other substances noxious to health, are recommended to render sour or *pricked* wines palatable.

which has been previously mingled with a little muriatic acid. The preparation of this re-agent is as follows: Take equal parts of quick-lime, prepared from Carara marble, reduce it to a fine powder, and mingle it intimately in a mortar with a like quantity of flowers of sulphur; put the mixture loosely into a crucible, and expose it to a red heat, gradually raised, for half an hour. This being done, take of the mixture, when cold (which is sulphuret of lime), 120 grains, blend it intimately with 180 grains of super-tartrite of potash, and transfer the powder into a phial containing one drachm of distilled water; cork the phial, and shake this mixture for a few minutes; and lastly, suffer it to stand for twenty-four hours, to subside, or till it becomes perfectly clear. Decant the clear fluid from the insoluble residue, and add to it ten drops of muriatic acid. This is the test liquor required. One part of this solution, mixed with three of the suspected wine, will instantly discover, by a black precipitate, the smallest quantity of lead in any fluid; whilst it does not precipitate iron, which is usually present in all wines.

The *rationale* of this process, is the following: The sulphuretted hydrogen gas of the test liquor combines with the lead, with which it forms an insoluble compound; whilst the iron, if any should be present, remains dissolved in the fluid, by virtue of the muriatic acid which the test liquor contains. The sensibility of this test for detecting lead, is exceedingly great. According to Mr. Accum*, it is capable of indicating and separating the $\frac{1}{15262}$ of lead from other bodies.

We may also convince ourselves of the presence of lead when contained in wine, in a still more striking manner, by evaporating the wine to dryness, and heating the residue in a crucible to redness, for a few minutes only. In this manner, a globule of metallic lead will be found at the bottom of the crucible, if the contents be examined by the help of a lens.

A solution of sulphate of soda is another tolerably good test to detect lead. It produces a white precipitate in wine containing this metal. This re-agent, however, is by no means so sensible as the former*.

Port wine is frequently adulterated with alum, which substance is frequently employed for clarifying, or fining, such wines as abound in mucilage, and which cannot be fined with isinglass; and also for giving young wines an austere or astringent taste. This fraud may be detected in the following manner:

Evaporate not less than a quart of the suspected wine to perfect dryness. Boil the mass in six parts of water, and filter it. This being done, drop into the filtered fluid, drop by drop, a solution of sub-carbonate of potash: if the wine contains alum, a precipitate will ensue, which again vanishes by the admixture of a solution of caustic potash. In this manner, the minutest quantity of alum may be detected. The theory of this process is obvious: the sulphuric acid of the alum unites to the potash of the sub-carbonated alcali, and forms

* See Henry's *Chemistry*, vol. II. p. 413, 6th edition.

* The quantity of lead which has been detected in sophisticated wine, may be seen in Dr. Lamb's *Researches*, p. 175.

sulphate of potash; and the alumine of the alum combines with the carbonic acid of the sub-carbonate of potash, and forms with it carbonate of alumine, which occasions the precipitate. This carbonate of alumine being again soluble in caustic potash, gives the *counter proof*, to render the experiment legitimate.

If port, or any other red wine, contains a considerable quantity of alum, that is to say, more than is usually found in it, a solution of sub-carbonate of potash occasions with the wine, by mere mixture, a violet-coloured precipitate, or cloudiness; and this precipitate also disappears again, by the admixture of a few drops of caustic potash, and also by the addition of muriatic acid.

To learn whether port, or any other red wine, has been coloured artificially, nothing else is necessary to be done, than to shake up in a phial, for a few minutes, four parts of the wine with one of finely pulverized and freshly prepared charcoal. The natural colour of this wine, originating from the husk of the red grape, becomes, by these means, totally destroyed in a few minutes, and an almost limpid fluid is obtained by filtration. Whereas the colouring matter of all substances that can be used for tinging wine without imparting to it a disagreeable taste, do not lose their colour, but remain unaltered by the action of this agent.

Of the age of all wines, some tolerable notion may be formed from the quantity of super-tartrite of potash which the wines contain. New wines always abound in this salt, and hence they furnish an abundant crust of super-tartrite of potash in the bottles or cask in which they are kept. The quantity of this salt contained in wine, may be learnt by dropping into it a solution of muriate of platina; the quantity of this super-tartrite is in the direct proportion of the quantity of precipitate which different wines of the same kind afford. The experiment is best performed with wine that has been concentrated by boiling. It is, in fact, to the spontaneous separation of this salt, which is naturally contained in all wines, that the wine improves by age, and becomes *mellow* and more spirituous. Of the comparative quantity of free acid which is contained in all wines, and which is chiefly the citric and malic acid, some notion may be formed by the reddening power which they possess upon litmus paper, the natural colour of which is blue. These acids are always most abundant in thin and ill fermented wines; all full bodied and rich wines are the most free from it. Indeed, the quantity of acid is always in the inverse ratio to the quantity of spirit which the wine contains.

The quantity of tanning matter contained in port, Burgundy, or claret, may be learnt by dropping into the wine a solution of isinglass. The precipitate which falls, is a combination of the tanning matter with animal jelly; or, in fact, a species of animal leather*.

Cyder and *perry* are frequently

* From this fact, one might suppose, that men who drink large quantities of port wine, stand a chance of having their stomachs converted into leather. Indeed, it is not impossible that the coats of that organ may become, in some measure, hardened by the constant use of this liquor.—Ed.

impregnated with lead, in sufficient quantity to be injurious to health. The metal finds its way into the liquor in consequence of the bed of the presses (which is usually, nay, perhaps always made of lead), in which the fruit is squeezed. The presence of this metal may be detected in these fluids in the manner stated above. It may likewise be rendered evident by an excellent test, first pointed out by Mr. Hatchet, namely, a solution of molybdate of potash. The sensibility of this test is very great. If two drops of a solution of lead, in any form whatever, be added to three quarts of wine, the test will instantly produce a white precipitate, which falls down to the bottom of the vessel.

Some years ago, the French Academy of Sciences offered a premium for the best mode of ascertaining the presence, as well as the quantity, of alum contained in wine, especially in port, and others of a deep colour, such as claret, Burgundy, &c. The prize was gained by Monsieur Baraud, who pointed out, among other methods, the following process, which appears the easiest to be performed by those who are not chemists.

If genuine wine be mixed with fresh-prepared lime-water in any proportion whatever, the mixture, at the end of twelve or fifteen hours, furnishes, or deposits, a quantity of crystals, which may be separated by decanting the supernatant fluid. These crystals will be the easiest produced when the proportions of wine and lime-water are equal: whereas wine containing alum *will not form crystals*, but deposit a slimy and muddy precipitate.

To know, therefore, according to this chemist, whether any wine contains alum or not, we have only to add to it an equal bulk of lime-water, and suffer the mixture to stand undisturbed for twelve hours: if crystals are formed, the wine contains *no alum;* if not, it does contain this salt.

If equal measures of wine and lime-water are employed in the experiment, and no crystals are produced, we then are certain that more than $\frac{1}{400}$ part of the wine consists of alum.

THE MODERN SPECTATOR.

No. V.

Qui vult decipi, decipiatur.

For sure the pleasure is as great
Of being cheated, as to cheat.

BUTLER.

THE art of overcharging in description, and attracting notice by exaggerated representation, as applied to the incitement of public curiosity, has, I think, attained the utmost perfection of which it is susceptible. It was formerly, in a great degree, confined to the mountebank and the empiric; and the *panaceas* which promised to cure every dis-

ease, and remove every infirmity, incident to the human frame, alone addressed themselves with any actual perseverance to the credulity of the public. But now, it is not merely the auctioneer, or the dealer in articles of fashion or luxury, who finds the utility of what is called *puffing:* men of science, education, and what are called the liberal professions; ministers, statesmen, orators, lawyers, and beauties, find a puff essential to their various objects and personal importance. It is an age of puffing, and every one who is anxious for celebrity, must apply to it, from the framer of a treaty to the maker of a blacking-ball; from a duchess, in all the splendid attire of a birth-day, to the *Hottentot Venus.*

Now, as I hold this practice to be of national use, by opening a path to genius, encouraging invention, and presenting their ever-varying productions, in a pleasing way, to public notice; as it has the same efficacy and allurement by its mode of employing the press, as a superior mind and elegant fancy give to ordinary conversation; as it is little more than decorating truth with those seducing exaggerations which render it more attractive, than that display of dress, which, in make and material, affords such a heightening charm to beauty; as it is of such acknowledged advantage in our commercial country, by enlivening the current of trade, and consequently accelerating the circulation of money; as it is often found to aid modest merit; and, as without it,

So many beauteous flowers would blush unseen,
And waste their sweetness on the desert air:

any hints, I should presume, for its improvement, or the establishing certain principles for a scientific regulation of it, must be of national benefit. I cannot, therefore, employ this paper to a more laudable purpose than by inserting an essay on the subject, which I found in the portfolio of a very ingenious friend, now no more, whose last will and testament gave it to my possession. It is *verbatim* as follows:

Instructions for Hair-dressers, Perfumers, and all others whom it may concern.

It may, perhaps, be thought injudicious in me, to begin with professions that seem to have exhausted the art I propose to teach. But I take their beaten track, in order to give a more striking exhibition of my skill, and to prove that I am capable of creating novelty, where it may naturally enough be considered as next to impossible that any novelty could be produced.

I shall begin, therefore, by supposing a well-instructed, fashionable hair-dresser, &c. to have boiled up, clarified, and scented a large quantity of unguent, composed of mutton suet and chicken's grease, with a small infusion of tar; and that it appears upon the shelves of his shop in pots of an elegant form, covered with pink or pea-green paper, and adorned with a copper-plate label, supported by cupids, with the following inscription in variegated letters:—*Louis Pomade's Capillary Crescive.* These materials being ready for sale, the proprietor must announce it to the public, in all the fashionable newspapers, by an advertisement of this description:—

All false Hair at an end.

"Whereas it is a very great and

lamentable disgrace to the fair and lovely part of the creation, Heaven's last, best work, that they should be so frequently obliged to wear wigs, while the gentlemen so very generally wear their own hair: *Louis Pomade* begs leave to acquaint all ladies of fashion, as well as fashionable gentlemen, whom any accident or illness may have obliged to have recourse to the peruke-maker for an imitative covering of hair for that noble and capital part of the human frame, called the head, that he is the sole inventor, manufacturer, and proprietor of a pomatum called the *Capillary Crescive*, which causes such an amazing increase of vegetation in the human hair, that, in future, every lady or gentleman, tho' reduced to an absolute state of *Calvinism*, may be assured of possessing, in a very short time, a sufficient quantity of hair for all the purposes of fashionable head-dress. It is equally useful for the eyebrows," &c. &c.

When this advertisement, strengthened by a diffusive circulation of hand-bills, has sufficiently proclaimed this *Capillary Panacea*, the proprietor must proceed to inform the public of some indisputable examples of its astonishing operations. This will be best done by the *puff narrative*, which may be to the following purpose:

"On Thursday last, as a young lady was crossing the upper part of Berkeley-square, a rude gust of wind took the liberty of bearing away her bonnet, and left her an object of much unseemly mirth to the vulgar passengers. The laugh, however, of the beholders was soon converted into the utmost astonishment, when they beheld her tresses, which the loosened ribbon could no longer contain, fall down in a graceful flow almost to her knees. The uncommon length, beauty, and thickness of the lady's hair gathered such an immediate crowd about her, that she was obliged to take refuge in an adjoining shop, from the troublesome curiosity of the beholders: and though the footman who followed her, almost immediately recovered her head-dress, it was some time before the patience of the crowd was exhausted, who waited to see the *long-haired* lady make her re-appearance."

The foregoing paragraph must be inserted successively in all the morning, and some of the evening papers, and may be immediately succeeded by the following *puff intelligent*.

"It is proper to inform the public, that the lady *whose enormous head of hair* occasioned so much curiosity in Berkeley-square, a few days since, and has created no small conversation among the fashionable circles, was, within these eighteen months, without a hair on her head, having been obliged to be shaved, in consequence of a delirious fever; and surely it ought to be known for the public benefit, that her present very extraordinary tresses have proceeded from the application of that astonishing pomatum, known by the title of *Louis Pomade's Capillary Crescive.*"

When this essential intelligence is properly circulated, it may, after some interval, be followed up by the *puff precautionary* and *puff inventive.*

Precaution and Proof.

"Whereas the waiting-woman of a lady of the first distinction, in consequence of her being daily employed

in anointing her lady's hair, every day for about a month, with the *Capillary Crescive*, has found the palms of her hands to be covered with a thin pile, or hair; it is recommended to all persons applying this extraordinary unguent, to beware of using it without gloves. At the same time, *Louis Pomade* begs leave to inform the public, that, to remedy this inconvenience, he has invented a particular kind of skin, or bladder-glove, some hundred dozen pairs of which are now manufacturing, for the purpose of accommodating his customers, and preventing the very unpleasant incident that is here related; but which, at the same time, proves the uncommon *crescent* powers of his pomatum."

The attention of the public may also be renewed by the following *puff historical.*

"The celebrated *Capillary Crescive* is not the invention of its present proprietor, *Louis Pomade*, as he pretends, it being well known that he received it from a very learned physician and profound chemist, as a reward for having saved his life, when the doctor was attacked by robbers, within a few leagues of Basle, in Switzerland."

A few illustrative paragraphs may, from time to time, grace the columns of a morning paper to good effect; and I will venture to assert, that a pomatum composed, as may be easily done, to do no harm, and to be capable of some good, when recommended according to this system, will advance the fortune of any *Louis Pomade*, or, *mutatis mutandis*, any other ingenious artist, who has the good sense to adopt, and the spirit to prosecute, such a plan as that which has been proposed.

For the Use of young Physicians.

For the sake of the instructions I am about to give, I must suppose that a young doctor of medicine, qualified at all points for his profession, arrives in town, and enters upon the career of medical life. Fortunate circumstances sometimes happen that elevate men at once into so high a degree of popular notice, as precludes all application to adventitious arts to bring them forward. But my physician must be unfavoured by any of these fortunate aids, and be considered as waiting with an honest, but ardent impatience, for the moment when public opinion is to enrol him among its favoured objects.

It must be his first business, therefore, to let the world know that there is such a physician in existence as himself; and for this purpose I should advise him to publish a book.

If he does not possess those inventive talents which may qualify him to strike out some ingenious and novel hypothesis, he must take the old track, and give somewhat of variety to its progress. His *University Thesis* may serve as a superstructure, whereon he may build an attractive medical edifice. This may be done with some pains, which he will have the leisure to employ, and some study which I suppose him amply qualified to pursue. To this work he will prefix his name, with its professional additions, and must take care to give it all the advantage of copious advertisement. Some sale there may be a right to expect, a few copies may be judiciously distributed as from the author, and his publisher will help him, by means of fresh titlepages, to new editions whenever he pleases. So that he will gain some credit, at least, among

those who read little more than advertisements and titlepages; and they form no inconsiderable part of the world. His name, therefore, will now be generally known as a physician, and he must employ the obvious and ready means which the metropolis offers, that he should be personally known as such. His medical work should also be dedicated to some person or lady of quality or fashion, who may be thereby induced to recommend or consult the author. At all events, the literary patron or patroness will, for the sake of their own credit and consequence, speak well of the book, which cannot but answer a beneficial purpose.

Thus introduced to the notice of the public, and having acquired a genteel personal acquaintance, which may be increased by a summer's visit to a watering place, I shall recommend my medical aspirant, on the first opportunity, to offer himself a candidate as physician to some hospital, infirmary, or dispensary. This attempt will tend very much to enlarge his acquaintance; and as I shall suppose his manners to be genteel, and his deportment ingratiating, may attach persons to his interest. If he has any chance of success, he will naturally stand the issue of an election, and the zeal of those who have supported him, if he should fail, may be of future service in more ways than one. If his prospect is discouraging, he must decline the contest with a good grace, and immediately insert something like the following address in all the papers.

TO THE GOVERNORS, &c. &c.

My Lords, Ladies, and Gentlemen,

"If I had been earlier in my application to succeed the late Doctor, &c. &c. &c. I have every reason to believe that I should have obtained the object of my honest ambition. The regret at pre-engagement which was expressed by many, and the good opinion I appeared to possess of those whose favour I solicited on the occasion, justify my making such a flattering declaration. But, in the present state of the contest, I think it my duty to leave my competitor in the uninterrupted prospect of that success, to which your protection will conduct him, and which, I am most willing to acknowledge, his merits so well deserve: and flattering myself, that, on some future occasion, I may retain the good opinion which has been universally expressed of me in the course of my solicitation, I have the honour of being," &c. &c.——

Such a public address will continue to advance the object of being known; the assertions it contains will be taken for granted by all who read it, and will annex an idea of merit, modesty, and liberality to the name which subscribes it; all of which will form no trifling preparative to future practice.

I shall now presume, that, from his own recommendation, or that of others, the sickness or absence of a family physician, or some sudden emergency, our young doctor may have been called to some person of rank or fashion. I will also imagine, that as persons in that station of life are often sick when nothing ails them, and are disposed to take alarm at the most trifling indisposition, the accidental patient may be very easily restored to health. This being accomplished, the following *historical intelligence* may be inserted among the news of the day.

"On Saturday evening, Lord or Lady T——, or Sir George or Lady S——, or Mr. or Mrs. W——, was suddenly taken ill, to the great alarm of the whole family; but by the timely skill of the physician called in on the occasion, we have the very great pleasure to inform the public, that he or she is now entirely out of danger."

This circumstance being duly circulated, it must be succeeded by the following *illustrative anecdote.*

"The physician who was so successful in preserving the life of that excellent character, &c. &c. when he or she was seized in such an alarming manner on Saturday evening last, was not Dr. B——, who is the family physician, but Dr. D——, of G———-street, who was called in, as Dr. B—— was, at the time, so ill himself, as to be confined to his bed."

The book may, at this time, be again announced to the public, and it is not to be doubted, but, by taking a ready advantage of circumstances, and applying certain attractive literary hints, &c. according to the foregoing instructions, that our young doctor will be soon raised above any kind of puffs but those of his own patients.

ON COMMERCE.

No. XII.

Being thus in possession of a place so highly necessary to our very existence in India, would it be supposed, that any British administration could be so absurdly stupid as to give it up again? This, however, proved to be the case at the treaty of peace which took place in 1802, confident, at the same time, that altho' it was apparently relinquished to the Dutch, it was in reality given up to France, who full well knew its value both to us and to themselves; conscious, that whilst it remained in our hands, our situation in India was invulnerable; and what at that time remained to them, *viz.* the islands of France and Bourbon, was held only during our pleasure, which had been too far extended to them, as the many great and valuable captures made in those seas by cruizers from thence amply testified. We seemed, in this instance of relinquishing the Cape, to have acted from the same motives and impulses as would induce an infant to part from a toy which it had cried for, and made the greatest efforts in its power to obtain: actual possession had damped the ardour of enjoyment, and we gave up, without thought or consideration, as it should seem, to our most inveterate enemy, a post, from which, had his naval strength been more equal to our own, he could not only have ruined our trade in those seas, but also rendered our tenure in India precarious in the extreme. Our India company were so besotted, we may say, at the same time, as to shew an indifference (whether affected or real we cannot affirm); and endeavoured to discourage our retaining it, by attempting to prove, that it was of no use whatever to their commerce, or their possessions on land; and, in order to shew they were sincere in what they wished to be believed, they positively ordered all their naval commanders not to touch at the Cape either outward or homeward bound, except such ships as in the latter were to supply the settlement with Indian commodities.

How fickle and inconsistent are the thoughts and actions of the wisest human beings! This identical company, for whose interest every thing had been schemed and done when the Cape was taken possession of by us, did,

in the manner above stated, shew their disregard for what had been so done, as well as what was further intended by government to be done, for their good Not so their opinions in the year 1780, during the administration of Lord North: they were at that period so eager to obtain possession of it, that the only measure proposed and insisted on for their advantage, in the event of the Dutch war then pending, was the capture of this place; which, meeting with the concurrence of the minister, a squadron of men of war, under the command of Commodore Johnston, was dispatched for that purpose, which, after having fought an indecisive battle with the French Admiral Suffrein, in the bay of Port Praya, one of the Cape de Verd Islands, by which Suffrein was enabled to reach the Cape before him, and to place it in such a state of defence, that our commander when he arrived did not think it safe to attack it.

Permit us now in a cursory manner to comment upon those advantages which may, and will, result to us as a nation, by retaining this settlement in perpetuity, should the present war terminate sooner or later.

Its value certainly is greater as a military than as a commercial station; but in a very short time, it must become extremely respectable in the latter capacity, from its situation, by which it is enabled to carry on an extensive trade with South America; and also an inland traffic of great and extensive value may some time hence be opened, for the circulation of our manufactures in those parts of Africa at present so little known: and when once British industry and capital are employed in the cultivation and improvement of this hitherto neglected part of the universe, there is no saying how far its commerce may be extended both internally and externally.

MERCATOR & CO.

PLATE 8.—VIEW OF THE GRAND SALOON AT THE AUCTION MART.

NOTHING, perhaps, can place in a clearer point of view, the spirit and opulence of the British nation in general, and of the inhabitants of the metropolis in particular, than the multiplicity of institutions conducive to the alleviation and comfort of indigence and affliction, or to the purposes of public utility. While such institutions in other countries almost invariably emanate from the government, and are dependant on it for support, we have reason to boast, that ours owe their existence solely to the benevolence or enterprize of individuals.

Among the numerous establishments of the second class which have, within these few years, sprung up in London, the Auction Mart is not the least conspicuous. Its object is to facilitate the sale by auction of every species of property, and to promote the circulation of intelligence relative to that subject. The project of this useful undertaking originated with Mr. Shuttleworth, one of its present directors. The fund requisite for carrying this plan into execution, was raised by subscription. The first stone of the structure appropriated to the objects which it embraces, was laid by the lord mayor, on the 20th of September, 1808, and it was completed in January, 1810. The building and its appendages occupy a space of ground at the north end of Bartho-

lomew-lane, in the very center of the city, 72 feet in length, and 53 in breadth; and the general execution reflects great credit on the talents of Mr. Walters, the architect employed in its erection. The whole is, indeed, worthy of a national edifice, combining the simplicity of the Grecian style with the massive grandeur of the Roman.

In the distribution of the building, convenience and utility have been more studied than shew and effect. The basement consists of a sub-hall, communicating with offices for merchants, brokers, and others, and arched vaults and cellaring. The principal floor, to which there is an ascent of three steps from the street, contains the vestibule or grand entrance, a spacious saloon, the secretary's and other offices, the coffee-room and great double staircase leading off to the right and left to the sale-rooms. Four Doric columns in the center of the building separate the three doors opening into the great saloon, and are surmounted by four Ionic columns, which support a simple pediment, unencumbered with extraneous ornaments, calculated only to destroy the harmony or effect of the elevation. Above the principal floor is the *mezzana*, *entresol*, or middle story, which, however familiar on the continent, is, we believe, in the present instance, introduced for the first time into a public building in this country. It contains ten offices for merchants, brokers, or others, communicating by open galleries, which overlook the great saloon. The first story above the mezzana consists of three spacious and elegant sale-rooms, with convenient apartments attached for consultations. The upper story, likewise, comprehends three large and lofty rooms, elegantly fitted up with drapery, and having turret or lantern lights, which render them admirably adapted for the sale of pictures, books, prints, jewellery, articles of natural history, shells, minerals, and various kinds of personal effects.

But, however we may be pleased with the exterior of this structure, we cannot but admire still more the internal arrangements, and their perfect adaptation to the objects in view. The disposition of the grand saloon, the situation of the respective offices, the accommodations of the different sale-rooms, and of the double staircase conducting to them, altogether present such a specimen of elegance, taste, convenience, and facility for the dispatch of business, as cannot be surpassed in this or any other country.

On entering the saloon, a representation of which is given in the annexed engraving, the notices of articles on view, and the sales of the day, appear on both sides. Distinct compartments are here allotted for advertisements of every kind of landed property; for the sale of annuities, tontines, reversions; shares in canals, docks, public institutions; farming stock, buildings; fixtures, manufacturing utensils, merchandize; household furniture, plate; wines, spirits, liquors; pictures, books, paintings, curiosities; objects of natural history, &c. Such a variety of all the objects connected with the commerce of civil society, was never before collected into one focus; and buyers or sellers, speculators or loungers, may all find information or entertainment without

incurring the smallest expence. On the south and north side of the saloon are seen the light open galleries which communicate with the offices on the mezzanine story; and two Ionic columns support the ceiling on the east and west side. In the center is placed an air-stove, which, in cold weather, diffuses a genial warmth throughout the whole building. On this stove is placed an hexagonal frame, containing a register of all the sales that are to take place in the Auction Mart during every day of the ensuing week, and surmounted with a time-piece. In the rear of the great stair-case, on the east side of the saloon, is an elegant coffee-room, the principal entrance to which is by a small portico, with niches and Doric columns on the north side, in Throgmorton-street. The coffee-room forms a distinct side wing to the building, extending its whole length, and receiving all its light from lanterns supported by Ionic columns, in imitation of the *verd antique*. Here, as in the other parts of the edifice, simple elegance and utility are conspicuous.

Conformably with the intention to concentrate within the Auction Mart every kind of information connected with landed and personal property, the saloon is provided with the principal London newspapers, and one or more from the different cities and counties in the united kingdom. To facilitate, as much as possible, the researches of every class of purchasers, a register is also opened for each county; in which every advertisement and particular of property offered for sale by the subscribers to this institution, through the medium of the public journals, is so entered as to obviate the trouble attending a reference to a multitude of newspapers. As a suitable accompaniment to this department, a particular of every sale which takes place in the kingdom, if transmitted to the Auction Mart, is preserved for the purposes of public reference. All acts of parliament, charters, and other instruments of incorporation relative to inclosures, canals, docks, roads, railways, bridges, harbours, piers, tunnels, mines, water-works, theatres, insurance-offices, literary societies, and joint-stock companies, are assiduously collected, and so disposed, that strangers to property of this speculative description, may be supplied with such information as shall suffice to develope the means of remuneration for the capitals employed.

The accommodations presented by this institution, are not only open to mercantile brokers, auctioneers, and other agents, but the public indiscriminately may avail itself of the advantages connected with them, by an exposition in the saloon of advertisements of every kind of property, or by entries upon the registers either of public or private sale; and notwithstanding this extensive publicity, proprietors or purchasers incur no more expence than if the sales had taken place in the private rooms of the auctioneer. It is but justice to add, that a system of order, regularity, and propriety prevails throughout this whole establishment; that the utmost attention and civility is paid to every individual; that the most minute information on all subjects connected with trade or sale, is frankly communicated; and that such admirable arrangements for the dispatch of business

may every where be discovered, as induce us to hail the Auction Mart as contributing essentially to the facility of trade and the extension of commercial intercourse*.

* Such of our readers as wish for more circumstantial details relative to the objects and arrangements of this institution, are referred to the prospectus of the Auction Mart, printed by order of the directors, which may be procured on application at the secretary's office.

INTELLIGENCE, LITERARY, SCIENTIFIC, &c.

The plays of James Shirley, now first collected, with occasional notes, and a critical and biographical memoir of the author, are printing in six octavo volumes.

Mrs. Plunket (late Miss Gunning) has in the press, a translation from the French of Madame de Montolieu's *Sentimental Anecdotes.*

Mr. W. Nicol, author of the *Gardener's Calendar,* has in the press, in an octavo volume, *The Planter's Calendar, or the Nurseryman and Forester's Guide,* in the operations of the nursery, the forest, and the grove.

J. Syers, Esq. surgeon, has nearly ready for publication, in octavo, *The Management of Infants,* containing the general principles of their domestic treatment, with the history and method of cure of some of their most prevalent diseases.

The long-promised republication of the very curious volume attributed to the pen of Juliana Berners, prioress of Sopwell Nunnery, *circa* 1450, will be ready for delivery to the subscribers at an early day. Since the first announcement of this work the editor was induced to enlarge his plan, and to prefix an historical and bibliographical disquisition illustrative of the volume and of its various treatises. These researches, which necessarily created much laborious investigation into early records, and amongst our national repositories of early literature, are at length concluded.

The literature of the Elizabethan æra has of late years received considerable illustration from the researches which have been made into the writers of that age, principally with a view to the elucidation of our favourite dramatic poet; and we are happy farther to observe, an announcement of the republication of Puttenham's *Arte of English Poesie,* one of the most curious and entertaining productions of that age. Its copious intermixture of contemporary anecdote and specimens of coeval poetry, give it an interest surpassing most publications of the age of Elizabeth. The editor, Mr. Hazlewood, has condensed the slight notices which we possess of the author into a connected biographical memoir, and prefixed them to the volume.

Mr. J. P. Malcolm will shortly publish a collection of *Miscellaneous Anecdotes,* illustrative of the manners and customs of Europe, in an octavo volume.

The ingenious *Lectures on Engraving,* written by the late Mr. Meadows, and delivered at the Surry Institution, will be published in a few days, for the benefit of his widow.

Dr. W. B. Collyer has in the press, *Lectures on Scripture Miracles,* in an octavo volume, similar to the two former volumes on Scripture Facts and Prophecies.

The Rev. W. T. Tucker, rector of Wadworthy, Devonshire, has in the press, *Honiton Hill,* a descriptive poem.

Miss P. Barrett's posthumous volume, *The Test of Virtue,* and other poems, is in a state of forwardness.

Mr. Bloomfield, the well-known author of the *Farmer's Boy,* will speedily publish the *Banks of the Wye,* a poem.

Mr. Smart, author of the *Grammar*

of English Pronunciation, will publish in a few days the *Rudiments of English Grammar Elucidated, or a Guide to Parsing;* containing a view of grammatical distinctions upon rational principles, calculated for learners of the different classics: the arrangement corresponding with Mr. Murray's grammar.

Mr. Bracy Clarke has in the press the second part of his *Dissertations on the Foot of a Horse;* by which the means of remedying the evils that accrue from the shoe will be particularly pointed out.

M. Claudius has lately made at Berlin, a promising experiment with his machine for flying. He raised himself several times to the height of fourteen feet in thirty seconds of time, by means of twenty-three strokes of his wings, carrying a weight of thirty-three pounds. He afterwards let himself down from the same height by means of twenty-five strokes of his wings, in twenty-five seconds, having a force of ascension of twenty-two pounds. The wings are furnished with pipes, which close when the air is struck, and open by their own weight when the air is allowed to pass freely. There are powers of different action in the machine for rising and for descending. The pipes of one set are quiescent, while those of the other are in activity. The motive powers for descent are smaller than those for elevation; that for elevation has a surface of one hundred and sixty square feet. This machine, applied to a balloon, which possesses but feeble powers of rising, permits the aeronaut who conducts the balloon to rise to a certain height, to remain stationary at that height, and to descend at pleasure without emitting, and consequently losing, any gas; but the inventor does not pretend to work it against the wind, as has been reported.

A strange phenomenon has lately been observed in the island of Jamaica. This is the gradual formation of an immense lake, where, a few years ago, stood a very valuable sugar-work, and other plantations. A letter from Kingston gives the following account of it:—"Having plenty of leisure, I made an excursion about a fortnight ago to the lake of St. Ann's, which certainly is a great curiosity, said now to cover 3,000 acres of land, and still rising. It is thus accounted for:—There used always to be a large piece of water, say seventy acres, a little from the Monteague, into which a rivulet called the Rio Ho ran, and on one side sunk into the ground with a kind of hissing noise. This subterranean passage appears to have been stopped from some unknown cause; the stream still continues to run, and the water, of course, to increase. One sugar-work has lost 700 acres of good land, its works, overseers, and negro houses; the tops of some are still visible. Several proprietors have lost great part of their grass pastures, and been obliged to dispose of part of their stock. The surface being now so extensive, its perpendicular rising is not so visible, perhaps an inch a week may be about the mark. Some canoes and boats have already been carried thither, and afford a pleasant amusement. I took a swim over a fine Guinea-grass piece, and got hold of the branch of a tree to rest, but it immediately snapped off, and compelled me to make for shore, almost tired: I could not swim one-third part so far in this water as in the sea or a river; I never found any so soft. All the trees within its surface are dead, and many very high ones covered over. How high it must rise before it finds a vent is not yet ascertained, but it must be many yards, as hills surround the spot. I fancy it is twelve miles from the sea. Several ponds now appear at the distance of half a mile or more from it, where never water was before; these also continue to rise: I suppose the water must ooze from the ground. In another part of the island, St. Elizabeth, some hundred acres of land are covered with water, where, in some years, the negroes and stock have been oblig d to go fifteen

miles to drink. A number of springs have broken out where never before there was the least appearance; this, at first, was supposed to be in consequence of the very great quantity of rain that fell last year, but when the rain ceased the springs did not."

The ancient city of Veia, in Italy, as is known, was taken by the Romans in the year of Rome 360: it was repeopled, and afterwards embellished by the emperors. M. Giorgi, an agriculturist and owner of the soil, having discovered in February last, at twelve feet deep in the earth, a number of columns, employed thirty workmen to prosecute his researches. He has lately found the most beautiful statue of Tiberius known, of heroic size, sitting: the head resembles the medals perfectly, and is sublime both in execution and expression; the arms, the knees, the hair, the drapery, are excellent. It is of Greek marble, and the work of a Greek artist. A fine bust, supposed to be of Lepidus; a Phrygian slave; a caryatides; a beautiful head of Flora; the lower part of a figure of a priestess, the drapery in the highest style; other fragments, an immense *dolium*, many capitals of columns, &c. were found at the same time. What renders this discovery truly remarkable, is, that the capitals of columns were ranged in an orderly manner, one row on another; the columns were laid along: the head of the statue of Tiberius was placed between his feet. Hence there is every reason to conclude that this edifice was destroyed in an orderly manner; and so that the separated parts might be concealed from the barbarians, perhaps with a view to subsequent reunion.

MUSICAL REVIEW.

A Serenata for the Piano-Forte, with Accompaniments for the Harp and Flute, also two French Horns, ad libitum, composed, and dedicated to Miss Charlotte Matilda Drummond, by J. B. Cramer. Price 7s.

We again have it in our power to bring under our readers' notice a new effort of Mr. Cramer's fertile and elegant pen. The present serenata consists of four distinct movements: a short introductory adagio, an andantino, an aria, and rondo. The beautiful subject of the andantino, in C major, if not from the Cosa-rara, yet reminds us greatly of Martini's style of composition. It is all sweetness and delicious harmony. In *p.* 3, *l.* 2, we observe a happy passage, the effect of which, seconded by a bass of sustained C's, is soft and pleasing. The termination likewise coincides admirably with the tranquil mood of the theme. The aria, *p.* 4, in F major, although differing greatly in style, is no less charming. If our memory be correct, we have heard something very similar of Righini's. The melody is simple, but every bar is so naturally deduced from the preceding one, and the accompaniment so judiciously and tastefully arranged, as to form a *tout-ensemble* extremely attractive. *Pp.* 6 and 7 are occupied by a few variations on the subject of the aria. The one in D minor is delicately imagined, and its merit much enhanced by an excellent and well-connected bass. Another, *p.* 7, demands our commendation on account of the skilful arrangement of the parts, the bass and treble acting in continual responsive semiquavers. As for the rondo in C major, the *naïveté* of its lively theme cannot fail to interest every hearer: its passages are well linked, and a great variety of ideas successively introduced. We are much pleased with the part in F major, *p.* 10. The subsequent return to the original key, *p.* 11, *l.* 4, by means of the bare unison A (at "*loco*") is well managed. In *p.* 12, we noticed the spirited effect of the unison ascent of both hands through a range of semiquavers, as also the elegant manner in which the author, quite at the end of that page, drops into the seventh of C, in which, by a pause, he suspends the attention and prepares for the termina-

tion. This conclusion of the rondo, *p.* 13, is highly original, and as such demands unqualified praise. The sustained C's in the bass are applied with judgment and effect; they give to the winding up of the rondo an appearance of ingenuous artlessness, which is appropriately relieved by the few spirited full chords with which the whole closes. Of the other instrumental accompaniments we have only had an opportunity to adhibit the flute. With the addition of the harp and the horns this serenata must be charming indeed.

" *Woodland Mary," a favourite Song, sung with universal applause by Mrs. Bland, of the Lyceum Theatre, and by Mrs. Ashe at the Bath Concerts, composed* by Mr. Hook. Price 1s. 6d.

Although we have no striking fault to find with any part of this little piece, we cannot join in the universal applause recorded in its titlepage. Mr. Hook appears, with little trouble to himself, to have put together a certain number of ideas of the old school, partly from former compositions of his own, and partly from others, to celebrate the rustic charms of " Woodland Mary." The passage, " quite full with berries red," is a very slight variation of " I'll weave a gay garland," &c. in the song of *Lilies and Roses.* However, as the melody is tolerably pleasing, and the instrumental part within the reach of a performer almost " from the month," this song may prove acceptable to a numerous class of incipient players.

" *To ev'ry passing Gale I'll tell," a favourite Song, sung with universal applause by Mrs. Mountain, for whom it was expressly composed, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-Forte,* by Mr. Hook. Price 1s. 6d.

" Comparisons are odious" we know; but among children of the same family the proverb is applicable with less danger of offence. It it with pleasure, therefore, we give our opinion on the decided superiority of this aria over its predecessor, in our report. To us, indeed, this appears one of the best songs of Mr. Hook's. The melody is tender and tasteful, the occasional embellishments and semitonial touches are delicate, and the accompaniment (which adheres to the voice but when it is proper,) judicious and elegant. Of the many beautiful ideas, we will notice only the two lines from " the fickle swain I loved so well," &c. The spirited subject of the quick movement, likewise, which forms a fine contrast with the preceding andante, is happily imagined, it being in the polacca style. The expression of the words, " Of love they grant an equal share," &c. is very appropriate and highly pleasing; and the termination, " for each other live, only for each other," conspicuous for its brilliancy. It is, like the greatest part of this composition, in the Italian style, and not the worse for that, certainly. If we were inclined to make any objection, it would be to the bravura passages, *p.* 4, and to the instrumental flights accompanying the sustained E in the first line of the 3d page, both which are rather common and obsolete. A bar or two, likewise, of the concluding symphony, *p.* 4, lies out of hand; indeed, we defy the most " long-fingered gentry" to play the last bar but one, *on the piano-forte alone,* as it is written.

" *Les Deux Amis," a Rondo for the Piano-Forte, composed, and dedicated (by permission) to W. Russell, Mus. Bac. Oxon.* by W. H. Cutler. Pr. 2s.

On the indulgence with which we are at all times disposed to view the incipient efforts of young composers, Mr. Cutler's rondo needs make no call. Conscious of his strength, he seems to have chosen a minor key (G) purposely to display a greater share of science: and he has succeeded in impressing us, at least, with a very favourable opinion of his rising talents. The introductory largo is expressive, and the application therein of crossed hands judicious. The theme of

the rondo (likewise in G minor) does him great credit; and no less merit is due to the easy and natural manner in which he transplants it into the allied key of B. In the sixth page he suddenly drops with much effect into E b, which key has also its share in representing the original subject. The modulations in the latter half of that page, ending at the cadenza, *p*. 7, are well placed and contrived; and equal commendation is due to the whole of the fifth line, *p*. 7, as also to the termination of the rondo. Upon the whole, we observe in this composition a just and natural combination of its parts, a correct and appropriate accompaniment, destitute of any of those crudities with which the sometimes creditable productions of young composers are so frequently disfigured; and we hope, that this our commendation, given under no favour, will encourage to still greater efforts an author, whom we know but by sight, and whose vocal powers, as well as instrumental skill, we have more than once had an opportunity of hearing with delight.

"The Sailor's Adieu," a Ballad, sung by Mr. Bartleman at the Vocal and other Concerts: the Music composed, and inscribed to Miss Bird, by Wm. Horsley, Mus. Bac. Oxon. Pr. 2s.

After an appropriate symphony, which is derived from the subject of the song, and in which we especially approve the delicacy of the last line, the author presents us with a melody, the tender and pathetic strains of which tally admirably with the import of every line of the text. As instances, we may adduce the passages, "Thus heavily, thus heavily;" also, "In distant climes I go to brave;" and again, the affectionate conclusion, "Far from thee." The accompaniment is varied with judgment, sometimes original, and frequently scientific, except in one or two instances, where a slip of the pen seems to have betrayed the author into unwarranted discords, such as the chord (B b, C, E b, F, A b,) at the very beginning of the third page, and in *p*. 2, *l*. 4, *bar* 2, where the fourth and fifth quavers, including both hands, exhibit consecutive fifths. In the same page (*l*. 3), the fourth quaver of the fourth bar would have been much better represented by B nat. in the bass, with the diminished seventh, than, as it stands, with B b; the solution would have been more perfect, and the construction of the bar more regular.

The favourite Guaracha Dance, as performed by Miss A. E. Smith (pupil of Mr. D'Egville), at the King's Theatre, Haymarket, in the Ballet of Figaro, with Variations for the Piano-Forte, with Flute Accompaniment ad libitum, composed by T. Latour, Pianiste to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. Pr. 2s.

The theme which Mr. Latour has chosen for his variations possesses a certain originality of turn, which pleases on account of its novelty, and its simplicity fits it very well for the purpose of variations. The latter are four in number, every one of which evinces the author's versatility of invention and a creditable share of taste. To give to this little publication any superior commendation would, we conceive, be more than Mr. L. himself expects, who seems to have had no other intention than to furnish a little novelty for the amusement of the ephemeral taste of the day. It is with music as with books, some publications require the serious attention of the studious, while others are calculated for light reading. Mr. Latour has more than once successfully supplied the former class. Therefore, it is no offence to range his guaracha in the latter.

The favourite Welsh Air, "Ar hyd y Nôs," or "The live-long night," arranged with Variations for the Piano-Forte or Harp, by John Parry. Pr. 1s. 6d.

The admirers of this Welsh air will thank Mr. Parry for having appended to it a few variations, which exhibit their

favourite under varied shapes. In speaking of the manner in which the author has acquitted himself of his task, we find no cause for great praise or blame. All proceeds according to the common variation routine; while there appears no deviation from regularity or correctness, there are no conspicuous flights of a rich fancy to arrest our notice.

"*The Shipwrecked Sea-Boy,*" *with an Accompaniment for the Piano-Forte, sung with universal applause at Messrs. Knyvett and Mrs. Vaughan's Concerts by Mr. Braham, to whom (as a token of respect due to his unrivalled talents) it is inscribed* by the author, G. Nicks. Price 2s.

In the composition and arrangement of this fine cantata, Mr. Nicks has displayed much taste and feeling, and a considerable share of harmonic knowledge. There is scarcely a line throughout the whole of this composition where the music is not scrupulously adapted to the text. Time and keys are changed with much judgment whenever a different effect rendered the alteration desirable. In the second line of *p.* 2 we observe the wild effect of the diminished seventh at "Sea-bird." The third line, at "The voice of great Heaven," is awful and well accompanied; and in *p.* 4, *l.* 1, we notice a very appropriate bass at "The lightning's blue gleam." The question, "More blest? 'tis not so!" is naturally rendered and well contrasted with the subsequent harpeggio accompaniment to the tranquilly plaintive melody, "If unpitied," &c. We feel, however, a strong objection to the last semiquaver (D, B nat.) in the right-hand accompaniment of *l.* 2, *p.* 4. That B natural would seem to lead to a transition of the melody into C, which is not the case, since the voice, as before, remains during the whole subsequent third line in F: that line is very beautiful altogether. Among several meritorious parts in *p.* 5, we will mention the recitativo, "That sound, was it human?" and the short symphony with its G b. The melody of the aria, *p.* 6, is simple and impressive; and the instrumental parts in the third and fourth line well contrived. But at the conclusion, *p.* 7, we think the gloomy text, "Now dim grows my sight; oh! my fever'd brain's burning," would have required a more analogous minor and chromatic expression than that which Mr. Nicks has assigned to it.

⁂ *Want of room obliges us to postpone, for our next month's critique, two or three musical publications, with which we were favoured subsequently to those above noticed.*

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

KING'S THEATRE.

The only novelty produced since our last report at this late period of the Opera season, is the serious opera of *Elfrida*, composed by Paesiello, and given for, what is called, Madame Catalani's extra night on the 20th of June. A positive declaration (falsified the very next day of performance), that the above night would be the only one of its representation this season, together with the public curiosity to hear a favourite, and almost exclusively comic composer in a serious walk, especially in a piece of British origin as to fable—all these inducements contributed to collect a very crowded audience. In our opinion, Paesiello's music of *Elfrida* is certainly very interesting, and, in many instances, highly pathetic and original; yet, if we follow the bias of our own taste, we must give the preference to his comic works. Paesiello is the Thomson of compos-

ers; the bent of his genius will not constitute him a Milton.—But to speak of the representation itself:—the scenery and decorations were, in general, appropriate, and the execution of the orchestra correct and attentive. Of Mad. Catalani's performance as a singer and actress, it would be difficult to speak in too high terms of admiration. Nothing can exceed her representation of the fine scene when she bursts in to stop the combat between her husband and father. Her delineation of the emotions of conjugal affection and filial duty, was masterly. Here, also, Paesiello's strains were well adapted to the interesting occurrence; and in her subsequent prayer, it was doubtful whether the composer or the actress felt most the import of the author's words. Tramezzani's action and singing were likewise worthy of him. Although we profess a greater partiality for Paesiello's comic compositions, it is by no means our intention to depreciate the merits of *Elfrida*. The obligato-recitativos, with their masterly accompaniments, display the greatest richness of genius, combined with a store of harmonic science; and the melodies, like almost all others we have heard of that composer's, are distinguished by their uncommon sweetness and simple originality.

ASTLEY'S AMPHITHEATRE.

SINCE our last report, a new comic pantomime has been produced at the above theatre, under the title of *The Mandarin, or Harlequin in China;* and it is but justice to the proprietor, to acknowledge its superior merit, in every point of view, over every piece of the kind which that favourite place of amusement has brought forward for a length of time. The plot is entirely Chinese and Oriental; not, as usual, interspersed with a series of adventures in England: and the consequent opportunity of displaying a novel and interesting assemblage of Eastern scenery has not been neglected. The Chinese and Indian views of cities, streets, landscapes, and apartments, are as numerous as they are beautiful; not the offspring of the painter's fancy (so often incorrect), but real fac-similes of drawings, some of which we recollect from our own perusal of travels. Conformably to the same plan, all the dresses and costumes are not only strictly true and characteristic, but carefully and splendidly got up. The same may be said of the properties of every kind, and the infinite variety of amusing and ingenious tricks and transformations. Many of the latter evidently proceed from the mechanical genius of Mr. Bologna, jun. whose nimble elegance in the character of Harlequin is a great acquisition to this theatre. Miss Taylor, as Columbine, prettily attired as she is, appears to very great advantage, and acts with that modest elegance so peculiar to her performance. Nor ought we to omit mentioning the risible merits of Southby, the Clown. The stock-piece, *The Tyrant Saracen*, continues to be represented nightly with undiminished applause, and certainly to undiminished audiences. After all, horses are at home at this theatre. The military piece called *Lisbon*, is full of English valour and patriotism. Mr. Astley's loyalty has induced him to append the Battle of Albuera, by way of

A FRENCH WINDOW CURTAIN.

last scene; and we sincerely hope the prowess of our gallant countrymen in the Spanish peninsula will soon give to the indefatigable manager an opportunity to add another scene to this spectacle.

SURREY THEATRE.

The hippodramatic romance, called *Blood will have Blood, or the Battle of the Bridges*, is in the meridian of its public favour at this theatre. Mr. Huntley, as Sir Theodore of England, is impressive and chaste; and the part of Leonora is very ably sustained by Mrs. Ditcher. The whole of this romantic story is well told, and the interest kept up forcibly to the very conclusion. The appearance of the ghost at various interesting moments is judiciously contrived, and productive of an awful effect. In the burletta, *Tag in Tribulation*, Miss Feron displays her great vocal powers to eminent advantage. The bravura, "The Soldier tired of War's alarms," in which she is invariably encored, is a high treat to every lover of music. But, independently of Miss Feron's singing, her acting, in the character of Little Pickle, deserves honourable mention. She possesses a degree of natural ease, of arch vivacity, and even a tone of voice, which strongly elicit a recollection (by no means unfavourable) of her prototype, Mrs. Jordan. Mr. Slader, as Tag, is quite in his element; he imparts to that ludicrous character all the humour and spirit which nature has gifted him with. Another burletta, founded on Mr. T. Dibdin's comedy, *Five Miles off, or the Finger Post*, has been brought out in the course of this month, under the title of *Right of Common, or how to get a Freehold.* As the original is sufficiently and favourably known, we shall not repeat its fable in our contracted limits; but content ourselves with congratulating the manager on his new acquisition, in the person of Mr. De Camp, who, in the character of the Philosopher, constitutes the soul of the piece. His comic humour and high flow of spirits never fail to make a powerful appeal to the risible faculties of the audience, especially in the comic song which he introduces. Hill and Gibbon, likewise, earn a just share of applause, by a very fine duet. Before we conclude, we must do justice to the dramatic exertions of Mrs. Pearce. She is eminently successful in her representation of the old coquette, a cast frequently assigned to her. In the scenes with the Philosopher, in particular, *he* must be very serious not to contribute a smile of approbation to her performance.

PLATE 9.—FASHIONABLE FURNITURE.

A BEAUTIFUL military belt drapery window-curtain, slung from a naval clue and lines, either of morine or kerseymere cloth, with rich embossed border, and fringed; the curtain of vandyke muslin, displaying a simplicity and elegance superlatively pleasing.

RETROSPECT OF POLITICS.

OPERATIONS IN THE SPANISH PENINSULA.

In our last report we left Marshal Soult's army in the neighbourhood of Llerena, re-organizing themselves after the defeat of Albuera; and Lord Wellington in the vicinity of Badajos, resuming, once more, the siege of that fortress. The subsequent efforts of the British, in accelerating the fall of that place, appear to have been commensurate with the importance of its possession at a moment the most critical. As a preliminary to the operations against the body of the place, towards which, and particularly the citadel, approaches had been commenced and pushed forward considerably the whole of the first week in June; the British commander's principal attention had, at the same time, been directed to fort Christoval, an outwork on the right bank of the Guadiana, connected with Badajos by a bridge. After being several days battered without intermission, the breach was supposed practicable on the 6th of June, and a resolution formed to take the fort by storm the same night. This attempt totally failed. The assailants found that the scarp had been cleared of the rubbish; they were received with a hot fire of shot, shells, and hand-grenades: it was impossible to mount the breach: our men were obliged to retire with the loss of about 150 killed and wounded. Undismayed by this failure, our fire upon fort Christoval and the place continued without interruption the 7th, 8th, and 9th. On that day the breach in the fort appeared more practicable, and a force, stronger than before, was again selected to storm it in the night. Their reception, however, was hotter than before: the besieged fought desperately, availing themselves of every means of defence within the reach of the most skilful engineers. British intrepidity was unable to make any impression on French courage and obstinacy. Once more our troops were compelled to relinquish their design, after a loss of more than double the former number of men.

Soult was, meanwhile, busied in executing a plan, the vastness and temerity of which, if it succeed in its ultimate result, will raise his military fame to an equality with that of the best generals of the age, while its eventual failure may irretrievably ruin the power of France in the peninsula. This was no less than to collect, in Estremadura, and join to his own forces, "the army of Portugal," under Marmont, Drouet's corps, a body of 12000 men under Count d'Erlon, together with all that could, or could not, be spared from the corps of Victor before Cadiz, and that of Sebastiani in Grenada; in fact, to concentrate into one great mass all the disposable force of the French dispersed over two-thirds of Spain, and thus, by one bold stroke, overwhelm our army before Badajos. This rash measure, as far as the mere general junction goes, has already been effected; but it remains to be ascertained whether the event will compensate for the risk to which the French interests in Spain have been subjected by it. Marmont broke ground from the vicinity of the Coa in the first week of June, masking his design by a manœuvre against Sir Brent Spencer's army (6th June), which produced a brisk affair of cavalry. Our dragoons, led by Major-Gen. Slade, distinguished themselves on this occasion, repelling the superior numbers of the enemy with severe loss, at the small sacrifice of about twenty-five in killed and wounded. Nevertheless, Marmont gained his object of pushing back the British army, which had orders to keep on the defensive, and of pursuing his march unmolested southwards, through the pass of Banos and Placentia towards the Tagus, which he passed on the 12th at Almaraz,

reaching Merida on the 16th, and communicating on the 18th with the southern army, which, strengthened by all the reinforcements, had advanced from Llerena northward to beyond St. Martha.

All this the penetrating eye of Lord Wellington had foreseen; hence his redoubled efforts to gain possession of Badajos before the junction of this mass of enemies, which, without the addition of Sir Brent Spencer's corps (ordered to join by forced marches), he could not presume to encounter, inferior as he even would be after its arrival. Under such critical circumstances it was certainly advisable, and indeed necessary, rather to have an enemy's fortress between him and the French army, than to remain, as he had hitherto been, posted between both. Accordingly, his lordship once more raised the siege of Badajos (11th and 12th June), without the least hurry or the slightest loss, and retired across the Guadiana. The combined French armies, finding no obstruction to their further advance, marched upon Badajos, so long and ably defended by the brave Phillippon. On the 21st June, Marmont there established his head-quarters; and, by the latest advices, the position of Lord Wellington extends from Arronches to Elvas, along the river Caya. The protection of the latter place, together with the arrival of Sir Brent Spencer's corps, but most of all, the prudence and consummate tactic skill of our commander, leave no room for uneasiness in regard to the ulterior fate of our brave troops. Indeed, such is his lordship's confidence in his strength and resources, that he has, in the face of the enemy, detached General Blake with his Spanish division to manœuvre on the flank and rear of the enemy, and even to threaten Seville, which, if the latest reports be confirmed, he has actually taken possession of, together with immense magazines of stores and provisions. It is evident, that Soult feels chagrined at not having been able to surprize our army; and, if we except a reconnoitring excursion, in which one of our picquets was surprized, since the relief of Badajos, he has not dared to advance one step. But we apprehend the sterility of Estremadura will, ere long, compel him to come to some resolve. Perhaps it may turn out a campaign *à la Massena*: if so, we have gained more than a battle could have produced in our favour. To use Lord Wellington's own words, "The enemy have risked every thing in all parts of Spain to collect this large army in Estremadura." The natural consequence of such a measure is, the revival of the patriotic spirit and of patriotic armies in every district thus stripped of its oppressors. General Freire has entered Grenada with the Murcian army, and encountered the principal force of Sebastiani at Baeza. The contest was severe, but not decisive, although the French were obliged to leave the field of battle to the valour of the Spaniards. In the north of Spain, which has been almost entirely evacuated by the enemy, Porlier has repossessed himself of Oviedo, Gijon, and in fact the whole of Asturia. The brave Galicians have, also, been aroused from their disgraceful torpor: their first step has been to dismiss Gen. Mahy, whose ill conduct, if not treachery, had kept them in inaction for so long a period. He was to be called to an account for his conduct, but saved himself by flight. His successor, General Santocildes, has already given promising tokens of his future conduct. He has advanced into the province of Leon, occupied the city of that name, as also Astorga, evacuated by the French Gen. Serras. Not only several hundred of deserters from the enemy have gone over to Santocildes' army, but the number of recruits flocking to the patriotic standard from all the districts abandoned by the French, already amounts to some thousands: arms cannot be found quickly enough to satisfy their zeal. Farther eastward, the enterprizing Gen. Mina

has distinguished himself by a most daring and eminently successful attack on a French corps of 2000 foot and 200 dragoons, escorting 1000 Spanish prisoners and an immense booty to France. The action lasted from eight in the morning till three in the afternoon of the 25th May: the victory of the Spaniards was complete; not above one-half of their enemies returned to Vittoria, from whence they had come. All the prisoners were liberated; and all the treasure, including the whole of Joseph Bonaparte's baggage and private property, was the reward of the exertions of the patriots. In Old Castile, Don Julian Sanchez has beaten up the quarters of the French at various times with success: he, too, has intercepted a very valuable convoy. But it would be tedious to enumerate all the individual and partial successes of the many patriotic chiefs in every province. The movements of the great French armies have left them at liberty to act on every side. Almost all Spain is once more in open war; and the interval of emancipation, however temporary, will fill the patriotic ranks with recruits. Should the rashly collected force of the French succeed in making any impression on Lord Wellington, they will subsequently have to reconquer what they have abandoned; but should they meet with a check, with a defeat, the consequences will be fatal to them. At all events, we see no end to a struggle, continued under such circumstances, as long as England does not forsake the cause of her allies.

SIEGE AND CAPTURE OF TARRAGONA, 28TH JUNE, 1811.

It is from French official accounts only that we are enabled to announce the fall of this important Catalonian fortress, after a regular and obstinate siege of one month; a siege, no less memorable than that of Saragossa; a siege, that places the character of the Spanish nation beyond the reach of those aspersions which, we regret to say, the rashness or malignity of some of our countrymen have dared to level against that brave, but unfortunate, people. The taking of fort Oliva enabled the French, under the command of Suchet, to open their approaches against the works of the town itself. In the night of the 6th June fort Francoli was taken by assault, and in that of the 16th another outwork, called the *Lunette du Prince*, shared the same fate. The operations of the enemy were now with more ease directed against the lower town. This too was stormed on the 21st with a horrible carnage, for every inch of ground, every house, was disputed by the brave Spaniards. If Suchet's statement is to be credited, he burnt 1,553 dead bodies of his enemies. This, however, did not satisfy the ruffian's thirst for blood: in his public dispatch he announces clearly his further intentions. "If the garrison," (of the upper town), says he, "wait for the assault in their last hold, I fear I shall be forced to set a terrible example, and intimidate for ever Catalonia and Spain by the destruction of a whole city." The valiant defenders of their invaded country, undismayed by these threats, waited for that assault, which took place on the 28th June. The fury on both sides was unprecedented in the annals of modern warfare; at last, the gallant defenders of Tarragona were obliged to yield to superior numbers and skill. Yet, even in their dying moments, no capitulation was accepted or thought of. The massacre in consequence was horrible. "The terrible example," to use again Suchet's words, "which I foresaw with regret, in my last report to your highness, has taken place, and will for a long time be recollected in Spain. Four thousand men have been killed *in* the city, from 10 to 12,000 men endeavoured to make their escape over the walls into the country, 1000 have been sabred or drowned, nearly 10,000, 500 of whom are officers, have been made prisoners," &c. &c. Such is the description of his murderous achievements, for which his master has

created him a marshal of the empire by an especial decree. Although we are extracting from French accounts, by which their own loss in these five successive assaults is stated at a *few hundreds!!* yet there can be little doubt of the bloodshed which must have taken place in efforts so desperate. Heroic patriots! ye have died in the noblest of causes, in the defence of your country. Your blood will ere long, we hope, call the vengeance of heaven on the hypocritical remorseless outcast, that has wantonly engulphed your country in ruin. Short-sighted monster! all the *conscribed* population of your usurped mock empire cannot subdue a people like this. Desist, if your obstinacy, if your destiny, which we suspect is blended with your iniquities against Spain, will permit you to quit a a design ere it end in your own destruction!!

AMERICA.

An event, unparalleled in the history of civilized nations, is likely to bring the dubious and precarious relations between this country and the United States to a crisis. A severe action has taken place between two ships of war of both countries (the President, United States frigate, Commodore Rogers, and the British sloop of war Little Belt, Captain Bingham), of which we shall state the leading features.—According to Captain Bingham's statement, it appears, that our sloop of war, the Little Belt, while cruising off Cape Henry (Chesapeak), espied at eleven A. M. on the 16th of May last, a strange sail, to which she gave chace. On a nearer approach, discovering her to be a frigate, which did not answer our signals, the Little Belt endeavoured to avoid her, but was now chaced in her turn. At half-past six the President had gained so much on the Little Belt, that Captain Bingham was enabled to distinguish the stars in her colours. No longer, therefore, apprehensive of an enemy, whom besides he could not now escape, he hoisted British colours to avoid any mistake, and lay to. The subsequent manœuvring, however, of the President indicating hostile intentions, and an evident design to place his ship in a raking position; the Little Belt, by counter-manœuvres, endeavoured to elude that design. About a quarter-past eight both ships were within hail, when the following curious dialogue ensued:—

Capt. BINGHAM. What ship is that?
Com. ROGERS. What ship is that?
Capt. BINGHAM. What ship is that?
Com. ROGERS. What ship is that?

Immediately after this last question of Commodore Rogers, his ship fired a broad-side, which was returned by Capt. Bingham. This was the signal of a general action, which lasted three quarters of an hour, when both parties ceased firing. The American now again asked his former question, which was answered satisfactorily: he next enquired whether the Little Belt had struck her colours, to which a negative reply was returned by Capt. Bingham, who, on enquiring in his turn, learned that his temporary enemy was the President frigate. Night coming on, the ships remained at no great distance from each other. The next morning Commodore R. sent an officer on board the Little Belt offering assistance, which was declined; and expressing regret at the occurrence, stating, as a justification (what was not the case), that we had fired the first shot. The immediate consequence of this encounter was a loss of 32 men killed and wounded in the Little Belt, and very severe damage. The American had only one boy wounded. Crippled as his ship and crew were, Capt. Bingham, nevertheless, stood for Halifax, where he arrived, and from whence he informed government of the transaction, in a narrative, the plainness and apparent good faith of which bear a greater stamp of truth than the studied, elaborate, and even insidious official report of Commodore Rogers.

The British government, on the receipt of the above intelligence, immediately

ordered a squadron to be fitted out to proceed to the American seas, consisting of the Vengeur 74, Edinburgh 74, Denmark 74, and Pyramus frigate, the whole under the command of Sir Joseph Yorke, who, having hoisted his flag on board the Vengeur, sailed early in July. The point of rendezvous for his squadron is Bermudas; and it is said, that Sir Joseph's instructions are, to require a prompt apology from the American government; and, in case of refusal, to proceed to active hostilities. As it does not appear that the government of the United States has disapproved of Commodore Rogers's conduct, the expected apology will not easily be obtained. At all events, the honour of this country required the spirited measures adopted by our administration, and whatever may be their ultimate consequence, the character of a Briton will not shrink from it, when he contemplates the alternative of tamely submitting to a national insult.

DESTRUCTION OF A SMALL FRENCH SQUADRON IN THE BAY OF SAGONE (CORSICA.)

The Gazette of the 9th July contains the official report of Capt. Barrie, of the Pomone, relating to this gallant affair. It appears, that Capt. Barrie having discovered, in the Bay of Sagone, three large ships of the enemy (La Nourrice store-ship, of 1100 tons, and 160 men; Le Giraffe, ditto, of 900 tons and 140 men; and a merchantman of about 500 tons, all laden with timber), he formed the plan of destroying them. Being joined by the Unité and Scout sloop, he entered the bay on the 30th of April; and, on the day following, although the hostile ships, independently of their own metal, were protected by a large battery, a strong tower, and an armed force posted for their defence on the heights, close to which they were moored; the gallant captain towed his little squadron within grapeshot range of the enemy, and began an action which continued for an hour and a half, till the Giraffe was seen on fire; the Nourrice was in a blaze next, and communicated the fire to the merchantman. Our squadron had scarcely time to move to a safe distance, before all the three ships blew up successively. Some of the Nourrice's timber falling on the tower, entirely demolished it; and the sparks set fire to the battery, which likewise blew up; thus accomplishing the object intended in the completest possible manner, and with no great loss, considering the magnitude and boldness of the undertaking.

FRANCE.

On the 16th of June, Bonaparte opened the sittings of what he has nick-named the legislative body, by an address, which, like all similar productions of his turgid brain, is as replete with puffs as any of our lottery advertisements. He also treats very piously of the concerns of the Christian religion (being no longer, as he once publicly declared, an admirer of the Coran and its holy author). By way of conclusion, and *pour la bonne bouche*, he displays before his *corps legislatif* a sort of *feu d'artifice*, composed of the usual squibs and crackers, which his impotent rage, assisted by a brilliant theatrical imagination, has so often furnished him, against the modern Carthage, poor old England; finishing this important exhibition, by way of climax, with a real peal of thunder. "For," thus runs the dire and awful threat, "when England shall be exhausted, when half her families shall be in mourning," (what a prospect for the trade!) "then shall a *peal of thunder* put an end to the affairs of the peninsula, the destinies of her armies, and avenge Europe and Asia by finishing this second Punic war." After this, every patriotic Englishman ought to pause before he puts on a black coat, unless he have the confidence we possess in the efficacy of our conductor of these thunderbolts in Spain and Portugal.

The next momentous paper-spectacle with which the great Napoleon has deigned to treat *la grande nation*, is his annual *Exposé* (29th of June), on which we

should feel a peculiar inclination to comment, were it not that the scanty room of the *Repository* is devoted to a better purpose. As usual, the kennels and puddles, created by the vast conception of the greatest genius, are faithfully enumerated; the flourishing state of the treasury, which for many months has been unable to pay the *défenseurs de la patrie*, is mathematically demonstrated, and very ably contrasted with the bankrupt credit of the English government; the growing state of the French navy progressively anticipitated; and a certainty deduced therefrom, of coping with the maritime power of England, ere long, on an equal, if not superior footing. Peace, therefore, with the tyrant of the sea, is out of the question, until France have 150 ships of the line.—The peal of thunder, then, is to come first, and peace afterwards; thus following the course of nature, which dispenses sunshine after rain and storm.

The grand national council of the Gallican church had its first sitting on the 17th of June, which was occupied by preliminary formalities. Their subsequent deliberations will embrace the great question, How to fill up the vacancies of twenty-seven episcopal sees, and inferior clerical trusts, occasioned by the refusal of the pope's confirmation. Our suspicions as to the violent remedy of the evil, hinted at in last month's Retrospect, are confirmed by an expression in the *Exposé*: "The Council of Paris," it is there stated, "will decide whether France, like Germany, shall be without episcopacy." This hint, we apprehend, will be quite sufficient for the holy fathers, unless they be staggered by a diametrically opposite declaration in the very same instrument. Great geniuses have often bad memories; hence we account for Bonaparte's having forgotten, that he had positively and solemnly declared himself in another place to the following effect:—"It is of the essence of the Catholic religion not to be able to dispense with the ministry and the mission of bishops." We feel rather surprised, that neither Monsieur Portalis nor Count Hughes Maret should remind their master of this glaring blunder.

To indemnify the poor Dutch for their loss of trade, Bonaparte has recently established chambers of commerce at Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and other great cities in Holland; an act of as great generosity and liberality as that of presenting a man with a pair of spectacles after having cut his eyes out. (Chambers of commerce *à non mercando!*) All the sittings of these newly-erected boards have been opened with very fine and eloquent speeches, and that is quite sufficient for Bonaparte's system of government. So a thing appears upon paper, in the columns of the *Moniteur*, every thing needful is considered as accomplished. It is beyond belief how many charitable donations, endowments, re-edifications of churches and cities, have been performed in this manner by means of a treasury the most flourishing (upon paper it is true).

We had almost forgotten the most important article under this head. At the proposal of their president, Count Montesquiou (a name which is big with other recollections), the legislative body decreed on the 9th of July, a day ever memorable on that account, that his Majesty's permission should be requested for a deputation of twenty-five members, consisting of the president, two vice-presidents, the two questors, and twenty legislators, to wait on his Majesty, the King of Rome, to present to him the homage of the respect, the love, and the fidelity of the legislative body. To this unanimous wish Bonaparte has condescended to accede. We, therefore, expect soon to hear of the gracious infant smiles with which the imperial babe shall have received the loyal legislators. If we recollect rightly our little of Roman history, the horse of Caligula had similar honours paid him by the *Patres con-*

scripti. There is a precedent therefore.

RUSSIA.

In our last we expressed a doubt of the truth of the then confidently reported accommodation between Russia and France. The report has since proved unfounded. Negociations are still going on at St. Petersburg, and Bonaparte is so far from building on the pliancy of that court, that he is unremittingly employed in putting Dantzic and other strong places which he occupies in the north-east of Europe in a state of effective defence. Several French military spies were recently taken in disguise at Riga, and a respectable Moscovite force is assembling on the Polish frontiers. If proof were wanting to shew that a coolness, if not more, subsists between the two powers, it might be derived from the utter silence observed in Bonaparte's address to the legislative body, in regard to his connections with Russia, of which not even the name is mentioned. The Emperor Alexander has recently had a fall from his horse, which, although severe, is not considered dangerous.

SWEDEN.

Our relations with that country remain as stated in our last, precarious and unsettled; and from our squadron in the Baltic no tidings of importance have since been received. Great levies have lately taken place throughout the whole of that kingdom, which were attended with much opposition, and even open resistance. At Malmoe and several other places the populace set the government at defiance; the military was called in, and much blood was shed before a momentary tranquillity could be restored in any degree. Some of the insurgents have since fallen under the hands of the executioner, and according to the latest advices, the ferment caused by the idea of having a conscription introduced similar to that in use among the French, is by no means quelled.—Gustavus, the ex-king of Sweden, known by the name of Count Gottorp, after a residence at Heligoland for some time, has left that island for Denmark. On the 22d of June a Danish flag of truce brought him dispatches, soon after the receipt of which he endeavoured to leave the island clandestinely by night. Being stopped by the sentries, he removed in disgust to Sandy Island (close by Heligoland), from whence, on the 4th of July, he set out in a boat for Denmark, much irritated, it is said, at the attempt made to detain him. It is since reported, that the Danish government have assigned him the town of Gottorp as an asylum.

AUSTRIA.

All the cares of this government appear directed towards the important object of restoring its finances and credit. The Austrian government paper has gradually sunk to a state of extreme depreciation, it being exchangeable for coin at only 1-15th of its nominal value, or 15 florins paper equal to 1 florin hard cash. A recent decree of the emperor has for its object the remedy of this evil. The government notes are to be called in and exchanged for—other paper, bills of exchange, at one fifth of the nominal value of the former (mandats for assignats!) As it is not within our sphere to discuss the merits of this scheme, we dismiss the subject with the sincere wish, that it may answer the views of its mild and paternal government, the good sovereign of which has given a generous earnest of his beneficent views by sending the court plate for coinage to the mint.

Our readers will recollect, that some time ago the foreign papers contained an account of the Archduke Francis (the son of the emperor we think) having left Vienna and Austria, in disgust at the injudicious conduct of the Austrian cabinet and generals in the last war, and more particularly at the connection of his illustrious house with the upstart usurper of France. It was not known then whither he had fled. The last packet from Malta, however, solves the mystery. He

arrived in that island in May last; and was about to proceed to Messina. We think he would be a fitter person to offer to the Spaniards as a temporary sovereign, than the Sicilian prince Leopold, rejected with abhorrence two years ago.

Late accounts from Vienna announce the death of the old King of Sardinia.

PRUSSIA.

This once flourishing and powerful monarchy scarcely appertains any longer to history. Its calamities alone bring it now and then to our recollection. Among the number of these, is the recent destructive fire at Konigsberg (14th June). The Bank, the Exchange, many other of its best buildings, and all the principal warehouses, filled with immense quantities of goods, fell a prey to the flames. The damage is estimated at a million of rix-dollars, and its consequence, the ruin of the city and its inhabitants.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Since our last report, his Majesty's disorder has, from time to time, received fresh and violent accessions. A striking aggravation of the mental malady, in particular, took place immediately after the last meeting of her Majesty's council, when violent paroxysms ensued, which have continued to the present time. On the night of the 15th of July, the disorder increased to an alarming height; and from the most violent paroxysm, the king relapsed into a state of such extreme languor and lowness, that his life was despaired of, and expresses sent to all the branches of the royal family, the minister, &c. Since that time he has had many sleepless nights, and no diminution of the disease. Under such circumstances, but slight hopes remain of his ever returning to the personal discharge of the royal authority. His bodily health, independently of the violent effects of the paroxysms, while they last, is not much impaired; but the known influence of the malady, both on the brain and bowels, may possibly be productive of a sudden and fatal catastrophe,

Our readers will recollect the verdict given in favour of the Speaker of the House of Commons in Sir Francis Burdett's action, arising from his imprisonment in the Tower, by order of that House. The baronet's second action against Mr. Colman, the Serjeant at Arms, for trespass, assault, and false imprisonment, and for breaking open the plaintiff's house, was tried in the Court of King's Bench, on the 19th of June, by a special jury, before Lord Ellenborough, Chief Justice, Sirs N. Grose, Simon Le Blanc, and John Bayley. The learning and eloquence of Mr. Shepherd, the plaintiff's counsel, were ably met by the attorney-general, on the part of the defendant; and the merits of the arguments of both impartially heard and weighed by Lord Ellenborough. *The jury, without hesitation, found a verdict for the defendant.* The record of the cause, Burdett v. Lord Moira, was then called on, and dismissed for want of a jury. Thus, then, has Sir Francis failed in every one of his efforts to call the proceedings of Parliament into question; and the authority of the House of Commons, if any doubt existed previously, stands confirmed by a solemn legal decision.

On the 28th of June, the House of Lords met in the committee of privileges on the Berkeley peerage cause; when the Lord Chancellor entered at considerable length into the merits of the voluminous evidence adduced respecting the claims, and concluded by moving, *That the claimant, William Fitzharding Berkeley, had* NOT *made good his claims to the titles, honours, and dignities of Earl of Berkeley, Viscount Dursley,* &c. This resolution being put, was agreed to NEM DIS.!! The report of the committee was presented to the Lords on the 2d of July, when they unanimously concurred in the committee's resolution above quoted, and resolved, that a copy of the report and evidence be laid before his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in order to the

taking such steps thereupon as might appear expedient.

In the course of the preceding month, England has beheld two of its peers in characters very opposite to each other. The bullion question had pretty well been set at rest by a vote in the House of Commons, when an opulent nobleman, Lord King, haunted by the spectre of depreciation (to allow him the best motives), thought proper to write a circular to all his tenants, informing them, that since the date of his leases (1802), Bank-notes had suffered a great depreciation; the price of gold being then 4*l.* and now 4*l.* 14*s.* per ounce; and as the payment of rent had been covenanted to take place in good and lawful money of Great Britain (which the Bank-notes were not), his lordship in future would only receive his rents in the following three ways, *i. e.* first, in guineas; or secondly, in Portugal gold, equal to the weight of guineas necessary to pay the debt; or thirdly, in Bank-notes, sufficient in amount to buy (at the present market price) the weight of standard gold requisite to discharge the rent, *i. e.* for every 100*l.* payable in guineas, 117*l.* 10*s.* in Bank-notes; adding, by way of *nota bene*, a broad hint at an eventual ejectment if these dictates were not complied with. Government, not conceiving it possible that in the whole British empire another nobleman or landholder would be found capable of imitating Lord King's example, did not think proper to propose a remedy for a case, which, however cruel in their opinion, would stand single. It remained for a man, whose whole life has been devoted to his country, in devising or perfecting useful inventions, encouraging and protecting, at great personal expence, every branch of the arts and sciences, in short, in proving himself on every occasion the father of his country, to stand up her champion at this crisis; a crisis, in our opinion, as awful and portentous as the sailing of a hostile fleet to spread invasion and destruction over the land. Lord Stanhope (if it were necessary to quote the name after thus pointing out the man by his character), Lord Stanhope came forward singly and spontaneously to stem the approaching torrent. The bill which he proposed in the beginning of July to the House of Lords provides, that it shall be illegal for any person to receive more than 21*s.* for a guinea, and that a Bank-note should pass for no less than its nominal value. Further than thus far his lordship's plan, which he considered as only a temporary measure, did not extend, and he strenuously disclaimed any intention of making Bank-notes a legal tender. For our part, we consider the remedy perfectly adequate to the present stage of the disease, especially with the clause, which the bill contains, taking away the summary process by distress in case Bank-notes are tendered. Nevertheless, his lordship's wise and beneficial measure in the outset met with little support. The opposition condemned it as unjust and mischievous in its tendency, and ministers at first thought it unnecessary; but when they perceived their opponents panegyrize and admire Lord King's conduct, they at once saw the impending danger, and the propriety of an immediate remedy. Lord Stanhope henceforth had their united support, and the bill passed both houses with a great majority, and to the great satisfaction of the anxious country at large. Indeed its necessity was rendered evident in the period of its debates. In that interval the decision of the judges in the case of De Yonge took place (3d July). That person had last year been convicted under the act of Edward VI. of passing guineas for Bank-notes at far beyond the legal value of the former. His counsel had prayed for an arrest of judgment. The case was in consequence heard by appeal before the judges in the Exchequer Chamber, who were unanimously of opinion, that under the act above referred to no prosecution could

lie, and ordered that judgment should be arrested accordingly.

Lord Stanhope, in addition to the above patriotic measure of his, has submitted to parliament the outlines of another and far more comprehensive plan, which has for its object the providing a legal tender for payments in the absence, or even without absence, of coined money, by means of written transfers of funds to be registered in books to be kept by the banks all over the country. As it is only next session that this project will come under legislative consideration, we abstain at present from entering into any greater detail of its principles and leading points.

The Bank have recently issued a considerable quantity of new tokens at the value of three shillings each, the execution of which is neither creditable to the taste of the directors nor to that of the artist. According to a declaration of Mr. Manning in the House of Commons (17th July), their weight is 9 dwts. 11 gr. which makes their intrinsic value, at the present price of 5s. 11d. per ounce, equal to 2s. 9½d. (provided the alloy be standard). At the standard value of our silver coinage (62s. per lb. troy), their value would be only 2s. 5½d.

General orders, dated Horse-Guards, 2d July, have announced and confirmed the sentence of the court-martial, which, from May 7th to 4th June, had sat at Chelsea, to try Lieut.-Col. George Johnstone, major of the 102d regiment, who was arraigned by Governor Bligh upon the charge, "that he, on or about the 26th day of January, 1806, at Sidney, in the colony of New South Wales, did begin, excite, cause, and join in a mutiny, by putting himself at the head of the New South Wales corps, then under his command, and doing duty in the colony; and seizing, and causing to be seized and arrested, and imprisoning and causing to be imprisoned, by means of the above-mentioned military force, the person of William Bligh, Esq. then captain-general and governor-in-chief in and over the territory of New South Wales." The sentence of the court was, "that Lieut.-Colonel Johnstone is guilty of the act of mutiny, as described in the charge; and that, therefore, the court sentence him to be cashiered." This verdict has been acquiesced in by the Prince Regent; with the observation, however, that it is inadequate to the enormity of the crime, and that it can only be justified by the novel and extraordinary circumstances which appeared to have existed during the administration of Governor Bligh, both as affecting the tranquillity of the colony and calling for some immediate decision.

FASHIONS FOR LADIES.

PLATE 10.—WALKING DRESS.

A HIGH round robe, with full long sleeve, trimmed with vandyke lace at the throat and cuffs, and ornamented round the bottom with a Tuscan border in needle-work. A short capuchin cloak of buff-coloured shot sarsnet, fastened with broaches on the shoulders, and trimmed with deep Chinese silk fringe of the same shade. A Moorish turban bonnet, gathered into a broach in center of the forehead. Purple ridicule, with gold snap and tassels. Half-boots of buff-coloured kid. Parasol with deep Indian awning, the same as the cloak.

CHILD'S DRESS.

A short-sleeve Spanish vest and trowsers in one; an Indian dimity waistcoat with long sleeves, and collar trimmed with a narrow border of muslin. High shoes, of purple or black morocco. A college cap,

of purple velvet, with crimson band.

PLATE II.—EVENING DRESS.

A Grecian round robe, with demi-train, of fine Indian muslin or Italian crape, trimmed with silk or silver fringe; a Circassian sleeve, and bosom finished *à la chemise*. A Roman tunic of Sardinian blue satin, confined with correspondent cord and silver buttons in front. A neck-chain and locket of silver filigree or pearl, with ear-rings and bracelets *en suite*. Hair worn flat, waving in curls on the forehead, and confined behind with a row of twisted pearl; the same placed across the front. An occasional scarf, or cloak, of thread lace. White satin slippers, with silver clasps. Gloves of white French kid, and fan of carved ivory.

MEDICAL REPORT.

An account of the practice of a physician, from the 15th of June to the 15th of July, 1811.

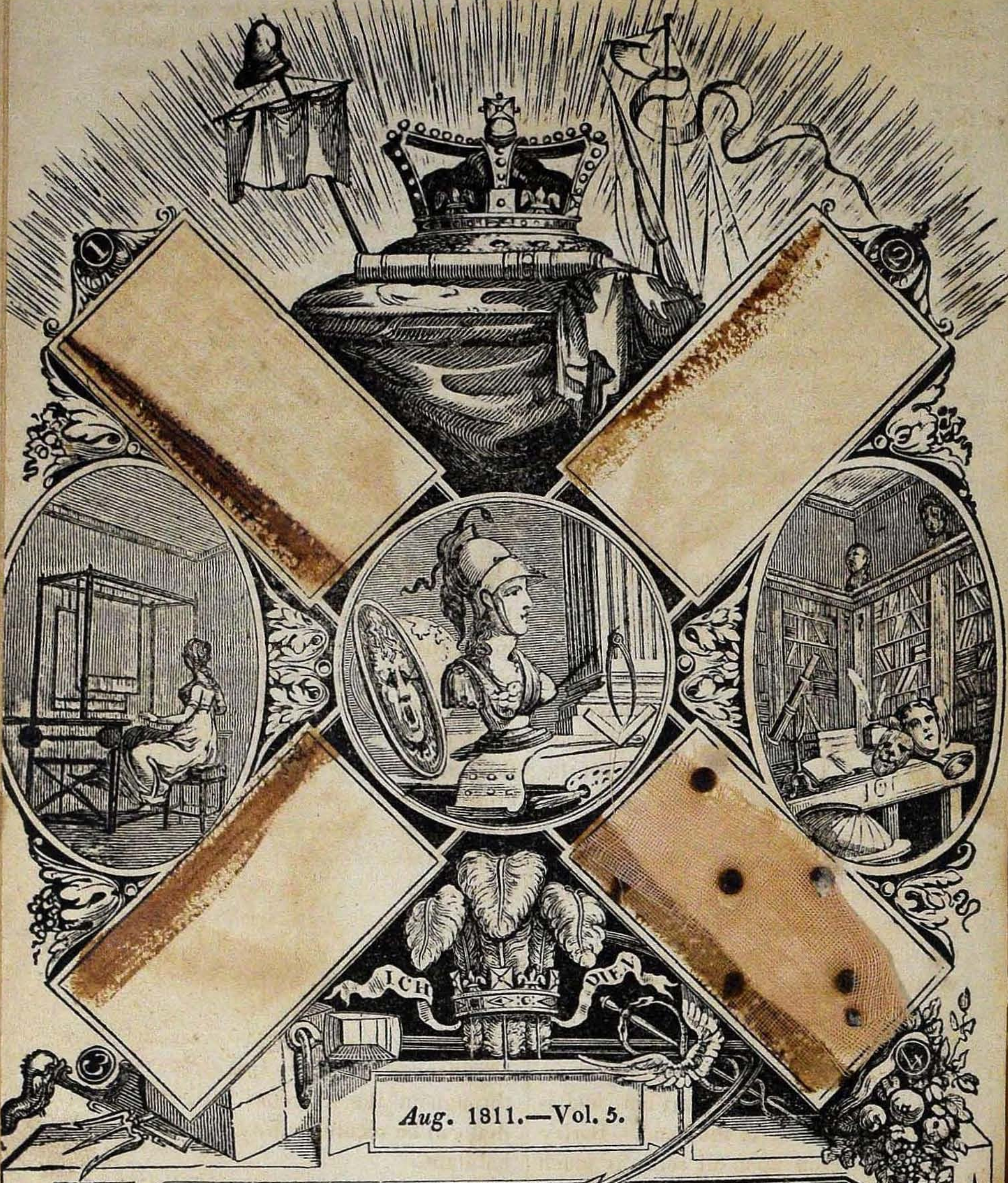
Acute diseases.—Inflammatory sore-throat, 2....Scarlet fever and sore-throat, 3....Fever, 6....Catarrh, 7....Acute rheumatism, 2....Small-pox, 5....Acute diseases of infants, 6.

Chronic diseases.—Asthenia, 14....Paralysis, 6....Head-ache and vertigo, 4.... St. Vitus's dance, 1.....Hypochondriasis, 2.....Dyspepsia, 8.....Gastrodynia, 4...... Colic, 3.....Diarrhœa, 2....Tumid abdomen, 2....Scirrhous liver, 1....Jaundice, 2 ....Dropsy, 4....Cough and dyspnœa, 16... Asthma, 2....Pleurodyne, 4....Hœmoptoe, 1.....Consumption, 8.....Chronic rheumatism, 8....Rheumatic gout, 2....Herpes, 1 ....Gravel, 2....Worms, 3....Female complaints, 10.

During the late warm days many persons have felt generally indisposed without any particular disease being marked. They have complained of head-ache, listlessness, languor, and debility; inaptitude to exertion, whether mental or bodily. The digestive functions were impaired, and more serious illness was anticipated. These symptoms strongly indicate the necessity of change of air and scene, which, in many cases, effects a speedy cure where medicine has wholly failed: it will do much, but it cannot counteract the influence of an impure atmosphere, confinement in a populous city, continued anxiety in business, intense literary pursuits, sedentary habits, or uninterrupted dissipation.

One of the cases of small-pox presented some unusual circumstances. It occurred in a young gentleman aged eighteen, and appeared in the confluent form. He was supposed by his father to have had it from inoculation at an early period of life, and had subsequently been exposed to variolous infection on various occasions without receiving the complaint. This instance (and many others might be adduced), suffices to prove, that small-pox may occur twice to the same individual. Small-pox, also, occasionally affects a person after having been vaccinated. A recent instance, that of Lord Grosvenor's son, has excited great attention, and no little alarm. The fact is indisputable, the young gentleman was regularly vaccinated, and has just gone through the small-pox in the confluent form. This circumstance, however, though of great moment, cannot, in a rational mind, remove the conviction, that vaccination possesses the most important advantages to individuals as well as to the public. Since the practice of inoculation for small-pox was introduced, the disease has been productive of much more fatality than before: the individual inoculated may, indeed, be

Evening Dress.



Aug. 1811.—Vol. 5.

The Repository

Of Arts, Literature, Commerce, Manufactures, Fashion, and Politics.

MANUFACTURERS, Factors, and Wholesale Dealers in Fancy Goods that come within the scope of this Plan, are requested to send Patterns of such new Articles as they come out, and if the requisites of Novelty, Fashion, and Elegance are united, the quantity necessary for this Magazine will be ordered. *R. Ackermann*, 101, *Strand, London.*

safe; but from one child a whole district may receive the infection. The reverse of this with respect to vaccination, is acknowledged to be the case. The instances of small-pox recurring after vaccination are not more numerous, it is supposed, than cases of small-pox occurring twice. Why then are we to suffer alarm? or to reject a practice fraught with good? We had, indeed, no reason to anticipate such a happy discovery; but its benefits having now been attested by millions, surely we ought to reprobate small-pox inoculation, which spreads like a pestilence through a country, involving multitudes in the extreme of affliction, and subjecting the unwary to a most loathsome disease. For the honour of the medical profession, the cry against vaccination is confined to a very partial and limited number of practitioners, and those not in the highest ranks; whilst it must be acknowledged, that small-pox being a more serious complaint, frequently with subsequent, long, and tedious indisposition, in removing it the practitioner gives up a very lucrative sort of practice. On what principle then can the advocates for vaccination be attacked? The disease is less profitable to them, and less hazardous to the patient.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

The weather through the greater part of last month has been highly favourable to the agricultural interest. The genial showers that have fallen, have not only filled the ear of corn and the leguminous pod, but the turnip and all the brassica tribe have received the greatest fructification, without much impediment to the hay harvest.—The wheat crop is coming forward for the sickle in the most promising and luxuriant state. The clevels are large and well filled: from the weight of the ear, great length of straw, and the heavy showers that have fallen, it is thrown down in many places, but without much appearance of mildew.—Rye is for the greatest part cut, and is found very heavy in the hand.—Barley is a large crop upon all soils, is much thrown down, and will be hedge-grown unless the weather remains dry. It will be more than an average crop.—Oats are remarkably heavy, a large crop, and much down in many fields, as flat as if they were rolled. — Beans are a good crop and well corned, except in a few instances where they are injured by the lice.—Peas and tares are in the same situation.—The clover and saintfoin crop has been larger than can be remembered; also the hay on every description of soil, a small part of which has been injured by the floods and the rain.—Turnips are a very promising crop.—Hops are in abundance. — Every species of crop throughout the kingdom is the largest that can be recollected by the oldest inhabitant.

ALLEGORICAL WOOD-CUT, WITH PATTERNS OF BRITISH MANUFACTURE.

No. 1. A royal regency leno, for evening or full dress, calculated for the Turkish robes and Roman tunics now so fashionable in elegant circles. It should be worn over white satin, or sarsnet; and embellished with ornaments of pearl, diamonds, white cornelian, or the satin bead. This elegant article is furnished by Harris, Moody, and Co. Pall-Mall.

No. 2. A dove-coloured imperial gauze, adapted for the same order of costume, and to which the same jewellery ornaments are appropriate. Trimmings of fine lace, with decorations of wreaths and

bouquets for the hair and bosom, are also becoming appendages to this neat and elegant article, which is furnished by Messrs. Coopers, Pall-Mall.

No. 3. A celestial blue pencilled muslin, adapted for the intermediate order of dress. It is either made high, with a trimming of narrow lace round the throat, or formed in a low square bosom, finished with white embossed satin ribbon. With each the long sleeve is to be preferred, in this as in most other muslin articles.

No. 4. A pink muslin, with embossed green spot. This animated article is confined to the more youthful females, to whom it is most becomingly adapted. It should invariably be worn over white sarsnet, fine glazed cambric, or satin; and should be formed in the most plain and simple manner. No jewellery ornaments but white can be admitted to blend with this material, nor any but white flowers can be worn in the hair.

The last two articles are furnished by Messrs. T. and J. Smith, 43, Tavistock-street, Covent Garden.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES.

BANKRUPTS.

(Solicitors' Names between Parentheses.)

ABERNETHY J. Francis street, Bedford sq. underwriter (Wadeson, Barlow, and Grosvenor, Austin Friars

Adams B. and E. Bucklershard, Hants, ship-builders (Hurd, Temple

Adams E. Basingstoke, Hants, shopkeeper (Nelson, Pulsgrave place, Strand

Adams T. and T. Messiter, Bristol, merchants (Jenkins, James, and Abbott, New Inn

Allen R. Manchester, grocer (Ellis, Chancery lane

Ashworth J. Brown street, Edgware road, grocer (Willet and Annesley, Finsbury square

Ayre R. Leicester, currier (Kinderley, Long, and Ince, Gray's Inn

Bailey J and R. Salford, Manchester, silk-manufacturers (Ellis, Chancery lane

Banks J. Canterbury square, Southwark, dealer (Bennett, New Inn Buildings, Wych st.

Bath J Cirencester, Glocester, watch-maker (Frowd, Serle street, Lincoln's Inn

Beckett J. Aldermanbury, lighterman (Palmer, Tomlinson, and Thomson, Copthall court

Bell G. Cross lane, wine-merchant (Druce, Billiter square

Bennett W. Merton, Surry, calico-printer (Parnther and Son, London st. Fenchurch st.

Berg A. E. St. Paul's church-yard, mercht. (Oakley, Martin's lane, Cannon street

Birrell T. Upper Baker street, Mary le bone, builder (Gude, Newman's row, Lincoln's inn fields

Blake J. Tewksbury, Glocester, linen-draper (Holliday, St. John's square

Bold S. Great Wild street, Lincoln's inn fields, coach smith (Williamson and Rimmer, Clifford's inn

Bourdillon B. Walthamstow, insurance-broker (Wadeson, Barlow, and Grosvenor, Austin Friars

Bowden S. Plymouth Dock, grocer (Collett, Wimburn, and Collett, Chancery lane

Bowen B. Harrow, apothecary (Macdougall and Hunter, New square, Lincoln's inn

Boys S. Drighlington, York, clothier (Evans, Hatton Garden

Briddon S. and J. Manchester, grocers (Windle, John street, Bedford row

Brock W. and B. Le Mesurier, Warnford court, merchants (Willis, Fairthorne, and Clarke, Warnford court

Cullant T. Little Bolton, Lancaster, cotton-manufacturer (Windle, John street, Bedford row

Carter J. Stratford Green, Essex, victualler (Alliston, Freeman's court, Cornhill

Chapman T. Retford, Notts, mercer (Exley, Stocker, and Dawson, Furnival's inn

Clayton T. Manchester, grocer (Robinson, Manchester

Clifton T. Ham Common, Surry, dealer (Jones, Ball court, Giltspur street

Coates R. Falsgrave, York, stone-mason (Longdill and Beckitt, Holbourn court, Gray's inn

Cogger J. G. Newington, wire-worker (Fry, Stockwell

Cole W. Lambeth, victualler (Sherwood, Canterbury square, Southwark

Colson J. Walham Green, stage-coach-master (Brown, Duke street, Westminster

Damon J. Threadneedle street, merchant (Rogers and Son, Manchester Buildings, Westminster

Dyer S. Newbury, Berks, maltster (Greenwell, Bentinck street, Cavendish square

Dyson G. Dob Mill, Berkshire, cloth-manufacturer (Hurd, Temple

Earnshaw M Burnley, Lancaster, victualler (Wordsworth and Addison, Staple's inn

Ewart J. Cross lane, wine-merchant (Druce, Billiter square

Ewbank J. Watling street, merchant (Castle, Furnival's inn

Farlow J. Great Scotland yard, coal-merchant (Sudlow, Monument yard

Farr E. Crawford street, Mary le bone, victualler (Vandercom and Comyn, Bush lane, Cannon street

Gane F. Frome Selwood, Somerset, victualler (Nethersole and Portal, Essex st. Strand

Gent J. Walsall, Stafford, watchmaker (Swain, Stevens, Maples, and Pearce, Old Jewry

Georges H. Liverpool, merchant (Windle, John street, Bedford row
Godsall H. Sudbrook, Glocester, skinner (James, Gray's inn square
Goodridge H. Bath, ironmonger (Highmoor and Young, Bush lane, Cannon street
Goodwin J. Ray street, Clerkenwell, baker (Humphreys, Tokenhouse yard
Goodwin R. Gouldfitch Moss, Stafford, hawker (Dewbery, Conduit street, Hanover square
Goom T. Bermondsey new road, fellmonger (Fowler, Clement's inn
Greaves J. jun. Copthall court, insurance-broker (Blunt and Bowman, Old Bethlem
Greenwood G. Newsbury, York, manufacturer (Evans, Hatton Garden
Gregory E. Pilkington, Lancashire, dealer (Walker, Manchester
Grime E. Stockport, Cheshire, machine-maker (Windle, John street, Bedford row
Grimley J. Ashted, Warwick, die-sinker (Bleasdale, Alexander, and Holme, New inn
Gyfford E. Upton place, Westham, Essex, builder (Stratton and Allport, Shoreditch
Hague W. Wigan, Lancaster, innkeper (Windle, John street, Bedford row
Halford H. Oakham, Rutland, draper [Smart, Red Lion square
Hall W. and A. Hinde, Wood street, silk-manufacturers (Mason and Rogers, Foster lane, Cheapside
Hanson B. Hammersmith, wine-merchant (A'Beckett and Weale, Broad street, Golden square
Harvey T. A. St. Martin's lane, bricklayer (Buxton, Holborn court, Gray's inn
Hathaway E. Walsall, Stafford, grocer (Baxters and Martin, Furnival's inn
Hewitt J. Bolton le Moors, Lancashire, money-scrivener (Windle, John street, Bedford row
Hicks M. New Bond street, milliner (Donollon, Coleman street Buildings
Hipkiss R. Birmingham, japanner (Devon and Tooke, Gray's inn
Hopkins C. Glocester, hatter (Latkow, Doctors' Commons
Horne C. and E. Finch, Church court, Clement's lane, wine-merchants, (Loxley, Cheapside
Howard R. sen. J. Rivers, R. Howard, jun. and J Howard, Mitcham, Surry, calico-printers (Marson, Newington Butts
Hughes R. Pontpool, Monmouth, tallow-chandler (Jenkins, James, and Abbott, New inn
Hulls W. Holborn, cutler (Popkin, Dean st. Soho
Humble J. Felling, Durham, merchant (Grey, Gray's inn
Hunter D. Size lane, merchant (Lavie, Crowder, and Garth, Frederick's place, Old Jewry
Inman T. Bedale, York, wine and spirit merchant (Morton, Gray's inn square
Jackson H. Red Lion street, Holborn, stationer (Clarksons, Essex street, Strand
Jackson J. jun. Greenlaw Walls, Durham, miller (Scruton, Durham
Jee S. Great Scotland yard, coal-merchant (Robinson, Half Moon street, Piccadilly
Jolly J. jun. Vere street, Clare market, carcase-butcher (Brown, Duke street, Westminster
Jones W. Liverpool, merchant (Blackstock, Temple
Kendall H. Rochester, draper (Wiltshire, Bolton, and West, Old Broad street
King S. West Lexham, Norfolk, money-scrivener (Bleasdale, Alexander, and Holme, New inn
Kirkpatrick J. Liverpool, merchant (Cooper and Lowe, Southampton Buildings, Chancery lane
Lake G. Exeter, woollen-draper (Brutton, New Millman street
Lakin T. H. Birmingham, hatter (Shephard and Adlington, Gray's inn square
Le Brun P. F. Old Bond street, chemist (Popkin, Dean street, Soho
Lee W. Hythe, Kent, stationer (North, Clement's inn
Lewis E. New Bond street, haberdasher (Mangnall, Warwick square
Lines H. Eydon, Northampton, grocer [Longdill and Beckitt, Gray's inn
Liversedge H. Horton, York, cotton-manufacturer (Nettleford, Norfolk street, Strand
Lownds T Gutter lane, Cheapside [Bourdillon and Hewitt, Little Friday street
Ludlow W. and J. Bishop's Cannings, Wilts [Hayward, Chancery lane
Maggs J. Hilperton, Wilts, coal-merchant [Williams, Red Lion square
Manning W. Boston, Lincoln, straw-hat-manufacturer [Lodington and Hall, Secondaries' office
Martin B. Maidstone, victualler [Jones, Millman place, Bedford row
Martin W. Cardiff, Glamorgan, corn-factor (Bleasdale, Alexander, and Holme, New inn
Mashiter T. Liverpool, merchant [Blackstock, Temple
Mewburn H. jun. Lloyd's coffee-house, underwriter [Rains, Temple
Miller W. West Teignmouth, Devon, victualler [Williams and Darke, Prince's street, Bedford row
Mills T. Whitby, York, innkeeper [Bell & Brodrick, Bow lane, Cheapside
Mitchell T. Hull, chemist [Hicks, Gray's inn
Monk D. J. Camden Town, dealer [Briggs, Essex street, Strand
Moses J. Rood lane, insurance-broker [Jacobs, Holborn court, Gray's inn
Mounsher W. Carmarthen street, Tottenham court road, insurance-broker [Clarke, Sadlers' Hall, Cheapside
Noone A. Stratford, Essex, saddler [Loxley, Cheapside
Ollivant J. Liverpool, broker [Hurd, Temple
Oswin R. Upper Norton street, Fitzroy square, insurance-broker [Reardon and Davis, Corbet court, Gracechurch street
Owen J. Hulme, Manchester, boat-builder [Windle, John street, Bedford row
Page T. Fakenham, Norfolk, brewer (Bleasdale, Alexander, and Holme, New inn
Page T. Newhaven, Sussex, grocer [Palmer, Doughty street

Palsgrave T. Bennett street, Blackfriars, insurance-broker [Reardon and Davis, Corbet court, Gracechurch street

Parkinson T. Liverpool, currier [Blakelock and Makinson, Temple

Parlett W. Hart street, Bloomsbury, apothecary [Neild and Fludgate, Norfolk street, Strand

Parr T. Thatcham, Berks, carpenter [Eyre, Gray's inn square

Parry T. Chester, tallow-chandler [Potts, Leeke, and Potts, Chester

Pelerin H. and F. Lloyd's coffee-house, insurance-broker [Kaye and Freshfield, New Bank Buildings

Petty W. Manchester, builder [Taru, Warnford court

Phillips G. jun. Great Warner street, Coldbath fields, brass-founder [Gale and Son, Bedford street, Bedford row

Pickering R. R. jun. and H. Leeds, bleachers [Lambert and Sons, Bedford row

Politt J. Manchester, cotton-spinner [Heelis, Staple's inn

Porter W. and W. M. Copthall court, merchants [Gregson, Dixon, and Gregson, Angel court

Poulson T. Stoke upon Trent, potter [Willis, Fairthorne, and Clarke, Warnford court

Pritchard P. Ellesmere, Salop, money-scrivener [Lee, Wem

Pulsford H. Berkeley street, Piccadilly, wine-merchant [Richardson's, New inn

Rainey R. Size lane, merchant [Crowder, Lavie, and Garth, Frederic's place, Old Jewry

Read T. Globe lane, Mile end road, victualler [Beetham, Bouverie street, Fleet street

Render G. and S. Leeds, York, linen-drapers [Exley, Stocker, and Dawson, Furnival's inn

Robinson T. and N. Lawrence, Liverpool, merchants [Blackstock, Temple

Rogers R. Liverpool, merchant [Shephard and Adlington, Gray's inn

Rugeley H. St. Ives, Huntingdon, draper [Lyon, Gray's inn square

Sabine W. Gosport, Hants, grocer [Shaw, Staple's inn

Samuel J. Tenterden, Kent, watchmaker [Howard and Abrahams, Jewry street, Aldgate

Scott W. Whitechapel, dealer [Dawes, Angel court, Throgmorton street

Sharp R. S. Yarmouth, Norfolk, chemist [Francis, Lincoln's inn

Shepherd A. Huddersfield, York, clothdresser [Battye, Chancery lane

Simons T. Leeds, York, brandy-merchant [Sykes and Knowles, New inn

Smith J. Manchester, bookseller [Willis, Fairthorne, and Clarke, Warnford court

Smith G. Kent road, Surry, carpenter [Hatton, Dean street, Southwark

Smith R. Old City Chambers, London, merchant [Kearsey and Spurr, Bishopsgate st.

Smith J. Bristol, carpenter (Bridges, Red Lion square

Stephenson J. Hull, druggist [Exley, Stocker, and Dawson, Furnival's inn

Stockman S. Kingswear, Devon, mariner [Price, New square, Lincoln's inn

Scott G. Houghton le Spring, Durham, manufacturer of earthenware [Scruton, Durham

Thomas B. Liverpool, merchant [Battye, Chancery lane

Thomas C. Philip lane, London, factor [Lowless and Crosse, St. Mildred's court, Poultry

Thorn W. Plymouth Dock, tailor [Barber, Chancery lane

Tomlinson J. Mickley, York, dealer [Hartley, Bridge street, Blackfriars

Wallis W. Chepstow, shopkeeper [Platt, Temple

Warrington T. Burton on Trent, victualler [Kinderley, Long, and Ince, Gray's inn

Weaver E. Kenton street, Brunswick sq. warehouseman [Turner and Pike, Gray's inn square

Webster H. Roll's Buildings, Fetter-lane, jeweller [Bennett, New inn Buildings, Wych street

Wheatley J. Callington, Cornwall, tavern-keeper [Williams and Darke, Prince's street, Bedford row

Whitehouse J. Dudley, Worcester, nail-factor [Anstice and Cox, Inner Temple

Wilcock W. Preston, Lancaster, woollen-draper [Wiglesworth, Gray's inn

Willacy H. and C. Liverpool, sail-makers [Shephard and Adlington, Gray's inn

Wilson R. Friday street, merchant [Crowder, Lavie, and Garth, Frederic's place, Old Jewry

Wilson E. H. and J. Westmorland, Liverpool, spirit-merchants [Cooper and Lowe, Southampton Buildings, Chancery lane

Wing M. New Sarum, Wilts, clothier [Edmunds and Son, Lincoln's inn

Wheatcross J. Loughor, Glamorgan, dealer [Williams and Brooks, New square, Lincoln's inn

Wynde J. Leominster, Hereford, merchant [Platt, Temple

Yates S. Ashford, Kent, dealer in beer and spirits [Sweet and Stokes, Temple

Young T. Andover, Hants, cabinet-maker [Bremridge, Temple

DIVIDENDS.

Adams C. Pancras lane, merchant, June 25—Arbuthnott A. and R. Bracken, Philpot lane, merchants, July 13—Ashmead T. and W. Furlong, Bristol, haberdashers, July 30—Askew J. Strand, straw-hat-manufacturer, July 27—Bailey S. and G. Maguire, Fore st. ironmongers, July 27—Bainbridge G. C. and W. Cartwright, Liverpool, merchants, July 16—Barns J. Manchester, manufacturer, Aug. 20—Bedford T. Barnet, Herts, black-smith, June 29, Aug. 10—Benjamin J. Rochford, Essex, shopkeeper, July 30—Bennett P. Downend, Glocester, mealman, July 25—Benyon E. Fenchurch street, hardwareman, Aug. 3—Bevan J. H. Kennington, flour-factor, July 10—Bowcher J. Exeter, wine-merchant, July 30—Bracken R. Rochdale, Lancaster, flannel-manufacturer, July 27—Bracken R. T. Williams, and L. Bracken, Lothbury, flannel manufacturers, Aug. 3—Bradley W. Huddersfield, York, victualler, July 17—Buckler A. Basinghall street, factor, July 27—Bud-

den W. and H. Pyefinch, Friday street, grocers, June 22—Bull W. Bristol, grocer, July 31—Burford E. Patriot row, Bethnal Green, merchant, Aug. 3—Caldwell C. and T. Smyth, Liverpool, and J. Forbes and D. Gregory, London, bankers, July 23 — Campbell E. Southwark, milliner, July 27—Carpenter H. Sevenoaks, innkeeper, Aug. 3—Carson A. and W. Distell, Liverpool, merchants, July 24—Chambers S. Maidstone, corn-merchant, Aug. 10—Chatterton W. Manchester, confectioner, July 15—Christie D. Bradfield, Berks, shopkeeper, July 22—Clarkson G. Bristol, cabinet-maker, July 20—Clipson W. Lawrence lane, wine-merchant, July 27—Collett J. jun. Halesworth, Suffolk, tailor, July 12—Collier E Ingersley, Chester, cotton-spinner, July 30—Cousens J. Bread street, merchant, July 16—Cozins W. Buckingham, cabinet-maker, July 22—Crankshaw T. Charlton street, Mary le bone, painter, Aug. 3—Crossley J. Halifax, York, merchant, July 23—Cuff J. jun. Barking, Essex, brewer, Aug. 9—Cummins J Liverpool, shoemaker, Aug. 6—Dancer J. Lamb's Conduit street, lamp-maker, July 9—Davies J. Chester, grocer, July 23—De Joachim L. Rene, Bowling Green Buildings, Middlesex, distiller, Aug. 3—Delahault C. Birmingham, leather-dresser, July 2—Desormeaux L. Great Titchfield street, apothecary, July 13—Dick Q. Finsbury square, merchant, Aug. 24—Dickenson W. sen. T. and M. Goodall, and W. Dickenson, jun. Birmingham, bankers, Aug. 1—Dingle W Exeter, flour-merchant, July 10—Dixon M. Borough High street, hop-merchant, July 9—Docker H. Deritend, Birmingham, woollen-draper, July 29—Dowson N. St. Ann's lane, Foster lane, warehouseman, July 27—Dumelow J. Hinckley, Leicester, grocer, July 30—Dunage S. St. Paul's church-yard, trunk-maker, Aug. 3—Dunn J. Wood street, factor, July 16—Dunn J. and C. Robinson, Wood street, factors, July 16—Earnshaw R. Manchester, cotton-merchant, July 15—Easterby J. Rotherhithe, rope-maker, July 30—Eastman T. Clement's lane, merchant, July 27—Easton W. and R. jun. Bucklersbury, warehousemen, July 16—Eddison T. Romford, linen-draper, Aug. 3—Emdin A. G. Portsmouth, shopkeeper, July 16—Evans E. Neath, Glamorgan, shopkeeper, Aug. 3—Edward J. Leicester, shoemaker, Aug. 10—Fairless E. T. Upper Charles street, Clerkenwell, money-scrivener, Aug. 10—Fearon I. Cheapside, shawl-manufacturer, July 9—Fleming T. Mark lane, merchant, Aug 10—Fosberry W. and E. Ingleby, Liverpool, merchants, July 27—Gamson J. Kingsland road, flax-dresser, Aug. 24—Garner T. Dudley, Worcester, grocer, July 23—Gates F. Little James street, Bedford row, ale merchant, Aug. 10—German A. and J. Jephson, Nottingham, hosiers, July 16—Gibson R. H. and W. Benjamin, Windsor place, City road, jewellers—Gilgrest B. Cheapside, warehouseman, July 16—Goffen A. Kingston, ironmonger, Aug. 3—Gough J. Maiden lane, Covent Garden, victualler, July 13—Gough W. Cranbourne street, mercer, Aug. 3—Green W. Brown's lane, Spitalfields, dyer, Aug. 3—Groombridge J. Lawrence Pountney hill, merchant, July 27—Halliday T. Baildon, York, worsted-spinner, July 20—Hamber J. New road, Ratcliffe Highway, victualler, July 27—Hand J. Wormwood street, London, warehouseman, July 16—Harrington T. Crown st. Soho, trunk-maker, June 29—Harris J. Limehouse, timber-merchant, July 27—Harris R. Oxford, shopkeeper, Aug. 3—Harrison J. Southwick, Durham, ship-owner, July 18—Harvie A. Birmingham, factor, July 20—Hawkins T. Bristol, grocer, July 18—Haycock T. Whitechapel, victualler, July 23—Hayes J. Oxford, grocer, July 27—Herve H. Cheapside, jeweller, Aug. 3—Hill F. Wood street, Spitalfields, weaver, Aug. 3—Hill P. Shoe lane, spirit-dealer, July 30—Horn W. and R. Jackson, Redcross street, Southwark, rectifying-distillers, July 16—Honseal J B. Streatham, apothecary, Aug. 3—Howland T. Thame, Oxford, carrier, Aug. 30—Huntermann J. Queen street, Golden square, tailor, July 30—Hutchinson J. Lamb's Conduit st. tea dealer, July 13—Jackson S. R. Birmingham, button-maker, July 15—Johnson P. Old street, cabinet maker, July 30—Johnson D Ivy lane, trunk-maker, Aug. 3—Johnson R. Lane End, Stafford, earthenware-manufacturer, July 30—Johnson J J. Wilkinson, W. Berners, and J. Tilson, New Bond street, bankers, Aug. 3—Johnston W. G. Bond court, Walbrook, merchant, July 2—Jones J. Hastings, linen-draper, July 30—Jones S. Wardour street, Soho, grocer, Aug. 3—Jorden T. Bath, linen-draper, July 22—Keeling E. Hanley, Stafford, potter, July 29—Kendrick T. and J. Whitworth, Manchester, cotton-manufact. Aug. 7—Kent W Bermondsey, tanner, July 13—Kenyon R. Withington, and J. Ditchfield, Manchester, merchants, July 29—Keough J. King street, St. James's square, dealer, Aug. 3—Killick J. S. Hackney Mills, Lea Bridge, Aug. 10—Kirk M. Manchester, and J. W. Fisher, Rusholme, merchants, July 13—Lambert G. and T. Francis, Mile End road, coach-makers, July 9—Lax T. Halifax, merchant, Aug. 10—Lee T. Holborn, glover, July 20—Leeming T. Salford, Lancaster, timber-merchant, July 26—Lewis J. Worcester, vintner, Aug. 1—Lewis W. Abingdon, Berks, banker, Aug. 10—Locker T. Upper Thames street, merchant, July 27—Loughnan A. New court, Swithin's lane, merchant, July 27—Lowton E. Mark lane, wine-merchant, July 2—Lucas J. P. Birmingham, auctioneer, July 29—Luckhurst T. Canterbury, draper, July 6—Macguffie A. Liverpool, tailor, July 15—Mackenzie A. Hammond's court, Mincing lane, merchant, July 9—Makeham J. Upper Thames street, cheesemonger, July 16—Mankin T. Peckham, coal-factor, July 20—Mann J. Harbury, Warwick, draper, July 11—Mason J. Heywood, Lancaster, shopkeeper, Aug. 1—Matthew A. Shaftsbury, Dorset, ironmonger, July 22—Mayers R. Manchester, grocer, Aug. 14—Maynard T. Mount Pleasant, Clerkenwell, horse-hair-manufacturer, Aug 3—Moffatt T. and J. Brown, Goswell street, Middlesex, blue-manufacturers, July 30—Moyle H. Fordingbridge, Hants, tick-manufacturer, July 31.

(To be concluded in our next.)

LONDON MARKETS.

Return of Wheat from July 1 to 6.

Total, 5,527 quarters.—Average, 83s. 5½d per quarter, or 0s. 4d. per quarter lower than last return.

Return of Flour from July 6 to 12.

Total, 14,957 sacks.—Average, 74s. 4d. per sack.

Average of England and Wales, July 13.

	s	d		s	d		s	d
Wheat	86	10	Barley	33	0	Beans	42	5
Rye -	44	11	Oats -	27	3	Pease	46	6

CORN, SEEDS, &c.

	s.	s.	s.
Wheat, white, per quarter	62	78	96
—— red - -	58	68	92
—— foreign	56	70	92
Rye - - -	34	36	40
Barley, English	27	35	37
Malt - - -	55	65	72
Oats, Feed -	19	21	23
—— Friezland	—	—	—
—— Poland	20	24	32
—— Potatoe	28	30	34
Beans, Pigeon	46	48	50
—— Horse -	—	—	—
Pease, Boiling	42	50	58
—— Grey -	42	44	52
Flour, per sack	75	—	—
——Seconds	65	70	—
——Scotch	60	65	—

	s.	s.	s.
Tares, per bushel -	7	9	10
Turnip - -	20	22	24
Mustard, brown -	10	12	15
—— white	9	10	12
Canary, per qr.	52	56	60
Hempseed -	36	38	40
Linseed - -	60	70	80
Clover, red, per cwt.	60	75	95
—— white	66	80	100
—— foreign, red	—	—	—
—— white	—	—	—
Trefoil - -	12	28	40
Carraway -	48	52	56
Coriander -	40	44	48

American Flour —s a —s (nominal) per barrel of 196lbs.
Rapeseed, per last - - - - - £38 a 40, a £42
Linseed Oil Cakes, per thousand £13 to 14. 0s.

SUGAR, &c. per Cwt.

	s		s
Muscovade, fine	70	a	75
—— good	60	a	65
—— ordinary	55	a	59
East India, white	74	a	84
—— yellow	57	a	73
—— brown	57	a	73

Molasses 35s. 0d. a —s. —d.

REFINED SUGAR.

	s		s
Double Loaves	120	a	130
Hambro' ditto	97	a	110
Powder ditto	97	a	110
Single ditto	94	a	102
Canary Lumps	89	a	97
Large ditto	84	a	88
Bastards, whole	64	a	70
—— faces	68	a	78
—— middles	64	a	67
—— tips -	61	a	63

GINGER.

	s		s
Jamaica, white	82	a	200
Barbadoes, ditto	75	a	80
—— black	70	a	75

RICE, *Bonded.*

	s		s
Carolina -	24	a	26
Brazil - -	26	a	28

COFFEE, *Bonded.*

	s	d		s	d
Dominica, Surinam, &c.					
Fine -	75	0	a	85	0
Good	70	0	a	74	0
Ordinary	65	0	a	69	0
Triage	30	0	a	50	0
Jamaica.					
Fine -	75	0	a	85	0
Good	60	0	a	74	0
Ordinary	40	0	a	59	0
Triage	20	0	a	39	0
Mocha	300	0	a	600	0
Bourbon	90	0	a	120	0
St. Domingo	60	0	a	70	0
Java -	90	0	a	100	0

COCOA, *Bonded.*

	s	d		s	d
Trinidad and Carraccas	90	0	a	100	0
Plantation	65	0	a	80	0

Spices and Pepper, per lb.

	s	d		s	d
Nutmegs	18	0	a	24	0
Cloves	10	0	a	10	6
Cinnamon	10	6	a	11	6
Mace	36	0	a	42	0
Pepp. white	5	3	a	—	0
—— black	2	5	a	2	6
Pimento	2	0	a	—	0

Average price of Raw Sugar, exclusive of duty, 34s. 4½d.

But little business has been done in the sugar market this month.

HOPS in the Borough.

Bags	£	s		£	s
Kent - -	5	5	a	6	8
Sussex - -	5	0	a	5	16
Essex - -	0	0	a	0	0

Pockets	£	s		£	s
Kent - -	6	6	a	7	0
Sussex - -	5	5	a	6	0
Farnham -	10	0	a	12	0

CORN, &c. per Quarter.

April		Wheat. s		s	Barley. s		s	Oats. s		s	Beans. s		s	Pease. s		s
Maidstone	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—
Lincoln	12	70	a	84	30	a	36	20	a	26	40	a	43	—	a	—
Canterbury	13	70	a	94	30	a	34	24	a	32	40	a	42	40	a	42
Lewes	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—
Chesterfield	13	76	a	95	35	a	48	24	a	30	—	a	—	48	a	56
Ashborne	13	80	a	94	—	a	—	22	a	28	44	a	52	—	a	—
Lynn	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—
Gainsboro'	16	67	a	77	30	a	34	20	a	23	48	a	50	—	a	—
Louth	17	73	a	80	—	a	—	18	a	23	36	a	40	—	a	—
Sandwich	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—
Newark	17	84	a	90	—	a	—	25	a	30	45	a	49	—	a	—
Uppingham	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—
Newbury	18	70	a	101	31	a	36	26	a	34	46	a	50	46	a	50
Devizes	18	73	a	96	35	a	40	25	a	29	46	a	49	—	a	—
Reading	20	82	a	102	35	a	36	29	a	31	49	a	—	—	a	—
Swansea	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—
Henley	18	75	a	96	34	a	37	26	a	31	44	a	49	45	a	50
Maidenhead	17	84	a	105	32	a	38	29	a	35	49	a	54	—	a	—
Salisbury	16	86	a	90	30	a	38	25	a	31	46	a	56	—	a	—
Penrith	16	82	a	—	33	a	—	29	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—
Hull	16	70	a	81	27	a	34	18	a	27	35	a	42	—	a	—
Basingstoke	17	82	a	98	32	a	35	27	a	31	40	a	48	—	a	—
Wakefield	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—
Andover	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—
Warminster	20	86	a	98	38	a	44	30	a	32	48	a	54	—	a	—

SPIRITS, per Gallon (exclusive of duty).

	s	d		s	d
Brandy, Cog.	8	9	a	9	6
—— Spanish	5	0	a	5	2
Hollands Gin	8	0	a	8	6
Rum, Jamaica	4	6	a	6	9
—— Lew. Isl.	3	[illegible]	a	4	6

	s	d		s	d
Mol. Spirits, British	13	10	a	14	0
—— Irish -	0	0	a	0	0
—— Scotch	0	0	a	0	0
Spirits of Wine	24	0	a	[illegible]	[illegible]

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, FOR MAY, 1811

Conducted, at Manchester, by THOMAS HANSON, Esq.

	1811. MAY.	Wind.	Pressure. Max.	Pressure. Min.	Pressure. Mean.	Temperature. Max.	Temperature. Min.	Temperature. Mean	Weather.	Evap.	Rain.
	1	S W 1	29,32	29,00	29,160	62,0	45,0	53,50	showery	—	—
	2	S W 2	29,55	29,00	29,275	60,0	46,0	53,00	showery	.105	.305
	3	S 3	29,65	29,35	29,500	59,0	48,0	53,50	showery	—	—
	4	S 2	29,60	29,30	29,450	61,0	51,0	56,00	cloudy	—	
	5	Var 3	29,75	29,10	29,425	63,0	47,0	55,00	rainy	—	—
	6	S E 3	29,75	29,65	29,700	53,0	38,0	45,50	showery	.260	1,020
	7	E 2	29,65	29,50	29,575	46,0	35,0	40,50	cloudy	—	
○	8	Var 1	29,65	29,20	29,425	50,5	38,0	44,25	rainy	—	—
	9	S E 2	29,20	29,00	29,100	55,0	43,0	49,00	rainy	.110	.900
	10	S E 2	29,28	29,12	29,200	61,0	42,0	51,50	gloomy	—	
	11	S 1	29,45	29,30	29,375	62,0	43,0	52,50	showery	.335	
	12	S 1	29,30	29,18	29,240	70,0	50,0	60,00	brilliant	—	
	13	S 1	29,18	29,00	29,090	74,0	52,0	63,00	brilliant	—	
	14	S 2	29,25	29,10	29,175	74,0	57,0	65,50	brilliant	.370	.405
☽	15	S E 2	29,50	29,25	29,375	67,0	48,0	57,50	cloudy	—	
	16	S E 1	29,64	29,50	29,570	69,0	51,0	60,00	gloomy	.460	
	17	S 1	29,64	29,62	29,630	68,0	58,0	63,00	fine	—	
	18	S E 2	29,65	29,62	29,635	67,5	48,0	57,75	gloomy	.400	
	19	S E 2	30,00	29,65	29,825	65,0	47,0	56,00	gloomy	—	
	20	E 4	30,03	29,70	29,865	60,0	45,0	52,50	fine	—	
	21	S E 1	29,70	29,40	29,550	66,0	50,0	58,00	cloudy	.510	
●	22	S 1	29,40	29,30	29,350	69,0	55,0	62,00	showery	—	
	23	S W 1	29,62	29,30	29,460	64,0	52,0	58,00	showery	—	.435
	24	S 2	29,62	29,30	29,460	67,0	48,0	57,50	cloudy	.485	.435
	25	S 2	29,78	29,62	29,700	67,0	49,0	58,00	brilliant	—	
	26	S 1	29,80	29,78	29,790	69,0	52,0	60,50	brilliant	—	
	27	S W 2	29,78	29,47	29,625	70,0	47,0	59,00	gloomy	—	
	28	S E 4	29,47	29,05	29,310	64,0	52,0	58,00	rainy	.420	—
	29	S E 3	29,54	29,05	29,345	58,0	50,0	54,00	rainy	—	—
☾	30	S E 3	29,15	29,05	29,100	60,0	55,0	57,50	fine	—	
	31	S E 2	29,05	29,85	28,950	59,0	53,0	56,00	rainy	.395	1,575
				Mean	29,430		Mean	55,74	Inches	3,850	5,075

RESULTS.

Mean barometrical pressure, 29.430—maximum, 30.03, wind E 4—minimum, 28.85, wind S E 2—Range, 1.18 inch.

The greatest variation of pressure in 24 hours, is 1.15 inch, which was on the 5th.

Mean temperature, 55.74—maximum, 74, wind S 1—minimum, 35, wind E 2—range, 39.

The greatest variation of temperature in 24 hours, is 24, which was on the 27th.

Spaces described by the barometer, 8.80 inch—number of changes, 19.

Rain, &c. this month, 5.075 inches—number of wet days, 13—total rain this year, 14.710 in.

The quantity of water evaporated from the surface of water exposed to the rays of the sun and wind, is 3.850 inches—total this year, 11.030 inches.

WIND.

N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW	Variable.
0	0	2	12	11	4	0	0	2

Number of observations 31—brisk winds 5—boisterous ones 2.

Character of this period gloomy, cloudy, rainy, and temperate: the mean temperature is eight degrees more than that of May, 1810; in consequence of which the whole vegetable kingdom has assumed a very forward and most luxuriant aspect: the rising crops of grass, oats, barley, &c. were never known to be more promising.

The strong and boisterous easterly winds, which blew occasionally during the month, did a little damage to some species of fruit trees, particularly the apple; the destruction of which must be attributed to the effects of wind, and not of diminished temperature, for the thermometer has not indicated freezing; the minimum of the seventh (being the lowest for the month) was 35, but the daily means were generally from 50 to 60 degrees.

The average daily evaporation has been a little more than one-tenth of an inch.

The quantity of rain fallen this month is five inches: on the 5th it was remarkably wet, when the swallows made their first appearance for the season: the 12th was noted for being very brilliant, but in the evening it became gloomy and rainy, when there was distant thunder; the maximum temperature of the month took place the following day.

Twenty-three notations out of thirty-one, point out the wind to have blown from the south and east.

The atmospherical pressure has shewn trivial movements, only fluctuating half an inch above and below its mean elevation; the maximum was on the 20th, and the minimum on the close of the month.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL FOR JUNE, 1811.

Conducted, at Manchester, by THOMAS HANSON, *Esq.*

1811. JUNE	Wind.		Pressure. Max.	Min.	Mean.	Temperature. Max.	Min.	Mean.	Weather.	Evap.	Rain
1	S	1	29,25	28,85	29,050	67,0°	51,0°	59,00°	fine	—	
2	S	0	29,25	29,00	29,125	64,0	51,0	57,50	rainy	—	—
3	S	2	29,50	29,00	29,250	61,0	51,0	56,00	fine	—	
4	Var.	4	29,50	29,16	29,330	62,0	51,0	56,50	cloudy	540	
5	S E	4	29,25	29,16	29,205	64,0	53,0	58,50	cloudy	—	
○ 6	S	2	29,40	29,25	29,325	66,0	46,0	56,00	showery	—	—
7	S	1	29,74	29,40	29,570	69,0	48,0	58,50	fine	.430	.825
8	Var.	3	29,74	29,35	29,545	72,0	51,0	61,50	showery	—	—
9	S W	4	29,95	29,50	29,725	63,0	50,0	56,50	clear	—	
10	S	1	29,95	29,48	29,715	67,0	47,0	57,00	fine	—	
11	S	1	29,55	29,48	29,515	64,0	50,0	57,00	cloudy	—	—
12	S	2	29,70	29,55	29,625	62,0	46,0	54,00	cloudy	.740	.400
☽ 13	S W	1	29,90	29,70	29,800	60,0	44,0	52,00	cloudy	—	
14	S	2	29,90	29,50	29,700	62,0	47,0	54,50	cloudy	—	
15	S	1	29,78	29,50	29,640	67,0	48,0	57,50	fine	—	
16	S W	1	29,85	29,78	29,815	69,0	42,0	55,50	brilliant	.715	.150
17	S	1	30,34	29,85	30,095	70,0	43,0	56,50	brilliant	—	
18	S	1	30,34	30,21	30,275	70,0	46,0	58,00	brilliant	—	
19	S W	2	30,21	29,85	30,030	60,0	45,0	52,50	cloudy	—	
● 20	S W	2	29,85	29,60	29,725	57,0	46,0	51,50	showery	—	
21	S W	1	29,80	29,60	29,700	57,0	41,0	49,00	cloudy	.720	.090
22	W	1	29,87	29,80	29,835	56,0	42,0	49,00	cloudy	—	
23	W	1	29,87	29,70	29,785	54,0	45,0	49,50	rainy	—	—
24	W	1	29,70	29,60	29,650	62,0	48,0	55,00	cloudy	.225	.670
25	S	1	29,70	29,60	29,650	72,0	55,0	63,50	brilliant	—	
26	S	1	29 80	29,70	29,750	74,0	52,0	63,00	brilliant	—	
27	S	1	29,80	29,75	29 775	76,0	58,0	67,00	brilliant	—	
☾ 28	S E	2	29,75	29,75	29,750	83,0	58,0	70,50	brilliant	.980	.075
29	S E	1	29,75	29,73	29,740	74,0	55,0	64,50	brilliant	—	
30	E	2	29,73	29,73	29,730	74,0	58,0	66,00	brilliant	.505	
				Mean	29,647		Mean	57,40	Inches	4,855	2,210

RESULTS.

Mean barometrical pressure, 29.647—maximum, 30.34, wind S. 1—minimum, 28.85, wind S. 1—Range, 1.49 inch.

The greatest variation of pressure in 24 hours, is .5 of an inch, which was on the 17th.

Mean temperature, 57°.4—maximum, 83° wind S. E. 2—Minimum 41. wind S.W. 1—Range 42.

The greatest variation of temperature in 24 hours, is 27°, which was on the 17th.

Spaces described by the barometer, 6.70 inches—Number of changes, 16

Rain, &c this month, 2.210 inches—number of wet days, 7—Total rain this year, 16,920 in.

The quantity of water evaporated from the surface of water exposed to the rays of the sun and wind, is 4,855 inches—total this year, 15,885 inches.

WIND.

N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW	Variable.
0	0	1	3	15	6	3	0	2

Number of observations 30—Brisk winds 1—Boisterous ones 3.

The gloomy, cloudy, and humid state of the weather, which were the characteristics of the month of May, continued (with the exception of a few fine and brilliant days) to the 24th of the present; when, for the first time, there was every indication of settled fine weather. The barometer shewed its monthly maximum on the 17th; after undergoing a few changes, and a loss of about half an inch of pressure, it became almost stationary, which, with a high temperature and brilliant atmosphere, closed the month. The fall of rain is something more than two inches, and the quantity of water taken up by evaporation, is nearly five inches. The maximum temperature was on the 28th, and the minimum on the 21st—the minimum pressure was on the 1st. Prevailing winds S. and S. W.; the strongest occurred about the 4th and 8th; during the latter day there was much lightning, thunder, and heavy showers of rain.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE FOR JUNE, 1811.

Conducted by Mr. J. Gibson, Laboratory, Stratford, Essex.

1811. JUNE	Wind.	*Pressure.* Max.	Min.	Mean.	*Temperature.* Max.	Min.	Mean.	Weather.	Evap.	Rain.
1	Var.	29,36	29,23	29,295	79°	53°	66,0°	clouds	—	
2	N E	29,30	29,17	29,235	67	51	59,0	rainy	.25	.49
3	W	29,53	29,30	29,415	64	50	57,0	cloudy	—	
4	S W	29,52	29,35	29,435	71	59	65,0	cloudy	—	—
5	S	29,38	29,35	29,365	67	53	60,0	showery	.53	.27
○ 6	S W	29,50	29,38	29,440	75	53	64,0	fine	—	
7	S	29,57	29,50	29,535	80	53	66,5	fine	—	
8	Var.	29,67	29,47	29,570	88	53	70,5	cloudy	.56	—
9	W	29,73	29,67	29,700	74	46	60,0	fine	—	
10	E	29,72	29,58	29,650	77	54	65,5	fair	—	
11	S W	29,59	29,57	29,580	72	52	62,0	cloudy	.65	
12	S W	29,66	29,59	29,625	73	47	60,0	cloudy	—	—
☽ 13	W	29,68	29,66	29,670	72	46	59,0	fair	—	
14	S W	29,66	29,53	29,595	73	49	61,0	fine	.61	
15	S W	29,57	29,53	29,550	73	47	60,0	fine	—	
16	W	29,74	29,57	29,655	72	50	61,0	cloudy	.31	—
17	N W	29,89	29,74	29,815	72	45	58,5	fine	—	
18	S E	29,90	29,79	29,845	79	46	62,5	fine	.27	
19	N W	29,79	29,60	29,695	75	55	65,0	clouds	—	
● 20	N W	29,60	29,46	29,530	66	46	56,0	cloudy	.30	
21	N	29,50	29,46	29,480	62	43	52,5	clouds	—	—
22	N	29,55	29,50	29,525	60	44	52,0	clouds	.36	.05
23	N	29,56	29,43	29,495	60	51	55,5	cloudy	—	
24	N	29,44	29,39	29,415	75	46	60,5	clouds	.20	
25	E	29,53	29,44	29,485	79	53	66,0	fine	—	
26	Var.	29,55	29,53	29,540	76	57	66,5	cloudy	.32	.41
27	N E	29,54	29,53	29,535	74	61	67,5	cloudy	—	.09
☾ 28	N	29,54	29,54	29,540	67	60	63,5	rainy	—	.50
29	N	29,54	29,53	29,535	68	59	63,5	cloudy	—	
30	N	29,53	29,49	29,510	65	58	61,5	cloudy	.17	
			Mean	29,542		Mean	61,5	Total	4,53 in.	1.81 in.

RESULTS. Prevailing winds, westerly.—Mean height of barometer, 29,542 inches—thermometer, 61°,5.—Total of evaporation, 4,53 inches.—Rain 1,81 inch.

Notes.—2d. Very rainy day.—8th. Frequent thunder and lightning in the evening—wind high.—27th. Rainy morning.—28th. Very rainy day—some lightning in the evening.

Prices of Fire-Office, Mine, Dock, Canal, Water-Works, Brewery, and Public Institution Shares, &c. &c. for July, 1811.

Albion Fire and Life Ass.	£54 per share
Globe Ditto	£118 do.
Imperial Ditto	£90 do.
Grand Junction Canal	£200 do.
Grand Surry Ditto	£100 do.
Kennet and Avon Ditto	£36 do.
Wilts and Berks	£26 do.
East India Dock Stock	£125 per cent.
London Dock Stock	£124 per cent.
——— Scrip	£22 do. pm.
Commercial Road	£130 per cent.
East London Water-Works	£155 per share
Grand Junction Ditto	£5 do. pm.
South London Ditto	£105 do.
West Middlesex Ditto	£90 do.

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PRICES OF STOCKS.

Date.	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3 pr.ct. Red.	4 pr.ct. Cons.	Navy 5 pr.ct.	Long Ann.	Omnium	Impl.3 pr.ct.	Impl. Anns.	Irish 5 pr. ct.	S. Sea Stock.	S. Sea Anns.	India Stock	India Bonds.	Exchqr. Bills.	St. Lotty. Tickets.	Cons. for Ac.
June 21	—	Shut	63	$79\frac{1}{2}$	$97\frac{1}{4}$	$16\frac{13}{16}$	$0\frac{7}{8}$ *Dis.*	$61\frac{7}{8}$	—	—	Shut	—	Shut	17 *Pm.*	1 *Dis.*	—	$64\frac{1}{4}$
22	—	—	$62\frac{5}{8}$	$79\frac{1}{4}$	97	$16\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{8}$ *Dis.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	18 *Pm.*	Par	—	$63\frac{7}{8}$
24	Hol.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	236	—	$62\frac{5}{8}$	$79\frac{3}{8}$	$97\frac{1}{4}$	$16\frac{13}{16}$	$1\frac{1}{8}$ *Dis.*	$61\frac{3}{8}$	—	$93\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	18 *Pm.*	Par	—	64
26	236	—	$62\frac{7}{8}$	$79\frac{1}{2}$	Shut	$16\frac{13}{16}$	1 *Dis.*	$61\frac{3}{8}$	—	—	—	$62\frac{3}{8}$	—	21 *Pm.*	Par	—	$64\frac{1}{8}$
27	235	—	$62\frac{3}{4}$	$79\frac{3}{8}$	$97\frac{1}{4}$	$16\frac{13}{16}$	$1\frac{1}{8}$ *Dis.*	$61\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{13}{16}$	—	—	—	—	20 *Pm.*	1 *Dis.*	—	64
28	$234\frac{1}{2}$	—	$62\frac{1}{2}$	$79\frac{1}{4}$	$96\frac{3}{4}$	$16\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$ *Dis*	—	$5\frac{13}{16}$	—	—	$62\frac{3}{8}$	—	15 *Pm.*	1 *Dis.*	—	$63\frac{3}{4}$
29	Hol.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
July 1	—	—	$62\frac{5}{8}$	$79\frac{1}{4}$	$96\frac{3}{4}$	$16\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{3}{8}$ *Dis.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	17 *Pm.*	Par	—	$63\frac{7}{8}$
2	$232\frac{1}{2}$	—	$62\frac{5}{8}$	$79\frac{1}{8}$	$96\frac{7}{8}$	$16\frac{11}{16}$	$1\frac{3}{8}$ *Dis.*	$61\frac{1}{4}$	$5\frac{3}{4}$	—	—	$62\frac{1}{4}$	—	16 *Pm.*	Par	—	$63\frac{7}{8}$
3	—	—	$62\frac{7}{8}$	$79\frac{1}{4}$	97	$16\frac{13}{16}$	$1\frac{1}{8}$ *Dis.*	—	—	—	—	$62\frac{1}{2}$	—	18 *Pm.*	1 *Pm.*	—	$64\frac{1}{8}$
4	$232\frac{3}{4}$	—	$62\frac{3}{4}$	$79\frac{1}{8}$	97	$16\frac{13}{16}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$ *Dis.*	$61\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	20 *Pm.*	2 *Pm.*	—	64
5	233	—	$62\frac{5}{8}$	$79\frac{1}{8}$	$96\frac{7}{8}$	$16\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{3}{8}$ *Dis.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	21 *Pm.*	1 *Pm.*	—	$63\frac{3}{4}$
6	—	62 a $\frac{1}{4}$	$62\frac{3}{4}$	79	$94\frac{1}{4}$	$16\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{3}{8}$ *Dis.*	—	—	—	$67\frac{7}{8}$	—	—	21 *Pm.*	1 *Pm.*	—	$63\frac{7}{8}$
8	233	62 a $\frac{1}{8}$	$62\frac{5}{8}$	79	$94\frac{1}{8}$	$16\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$ *Dis.*	—	$5\frac{3}{4}$	—	67	$62\frac{5}{8}$	—	21 *Pm.*	1 *Pm.*	—	$63\frac{3}{4}$
9	—	$62\frac{1}{8}$ a 2	$62\frac{5}{8}$	79	$94\frac{1}{8}$	$16\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{3}{8}$ *Dis.*	—	$5\frac{13}{16}$	—	—	—	—	21 *Pm.*	2 *Pm.*	—	$63\frac{1}{2}$
10	$233\frac{1}{4}$	$61\frac{7}{8}$ a 2	$62\frac{3}{8}$	$78\frac{1}{2}$	$93\frac{1}{2}$	$16\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{7}{8}$ *Dis.*	—	—	—	Shut	—	—	18 *Pm.*	2 a 6 *Pm.*	—	$63\frac{1}{2}$
11	233	$61\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{7}{8}$	$62\frac{3}{8}$	$78\frac{1}{4}$	$93\frac{3}{8}$	$16\frac{11}{16}$	$2\frac{1}{8}$ *Dis.*	—	$5\frac{13}{16}$	$93\frac{3}{8}$	—	—	—	13 *Pm.*	2 a 6 *Pm.*	—	$63\frac{3}{8}$
12	234	$61\frac{5}{8}$ a 2	$62\frac{1}{2}$	$78\frac{1}{2}$	$93\frac{1}{2}$	$16\frac{11}{16}$	2 *Dis.*	—	—	—	—	$62\frac{3}{8}$	$174\frac{3}{4}$	12 *Pm.*	2 a 6 *Pm.*	—	$63\frac{5}{8}$
13	—	$61\frac{7}{8}$ a $\frac{3}{4}$	$62\frac{3}{8}$	$78\frac{3}{8}$	$93\frac{1}{2}$	$16\frac{11}{16}$	2 *Dis.*	—	—	—	—	—	$175\frac{1}{4}$	12 *Pm.*	2 a 6 *Pm*	—	$63\frac{3}{8}$
15	$233\frac{3}{4}$	62 a $1\frac{7}{8}$	$62\frac{1}{2}$	$78\frac{3}{8}$	$93\frac{3}{8}$	$16\frac{11}{16}$	$2\frac{1}{8}$ *Dis.*	$61\frac{1}{4}$	$5\frac{3}{4}$	—	67	—	Shut	12 *Pm.*	1 a 6 *Pm.*	—	$63\frac{1}{2}$
16	$234\frac{3}{4}$	$61\frac{7}{8}$ a $\frac{3}{4}$	$62\frac{3}{8}$	$78\frac{1}{2}$	$93\frac{3}{8}$	—	$2\frac{1}{8}$ *Dis.*	61	$5\frac{13}{16}$	—	—	—	—	12 *Pm.*	2 a 6 *Pm*	—	$63\frac{3}{8}$
17	235	$61\frac{7}{8}$ a $2\frac{1}{8}$	$62\frac{5}{8}$	$78\frac{5}{8}$	$93\frac{1}{2}$	$16\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{7}{8}$ *Dis.*	$61\frac{3}{8}$	—	—	—	$62\frac{1}{4}$	—	12 *Pm.*	2 a 6 *Pm*	—	$63\frac{5}{8}$
18	$235\frac{1}{2}$	$61\frac{7}{8}$ a 2	$62\frac{1}{2}$	$78\frac{5}{8}$	$93\frac{1}{2}$	$16\frac{3}{4}$	2 *Dis.*	—	$5\frac{13}{16}$	—	—	—	$175\frac{1}{2}$	12 *Pm.*	2 a 6 *Pm.*	—	$63\frac{1}{2}$
19	$238\frac{1}{2}$	$61\frac{7}{8}$ a $2\frac{3}{8}$	$62\frac{7}{8}$	$78\frac{5}{8}$	$93\frac{1}{2}$	$16\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$ *Dis.*	$61\frac{1}{8}$	—	—	$67\frac{1}{2}$	$62\frac{3}{8}$	Shut	12 *Pm.*	3 a 7 *Pm.*	—	$62\frac{3}{8}$
20	$239\frac{1}{2}$	$62\frac{3}{8}$ a $\frac{7}{8}$	$63\frac{3}{8}$	$79\frac{1}{8}$	94	$16\frac{7}{8}$	1 *Dis.*	—	—	—	—	—	175	12 *Pm.*	2 *Pm.*	—	$63\frac{1}{4}$

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